AN

INTRODVCTION TO.

OR,

THE ART OF TEACHING, THE LATINE SPEACH.

Which by this method may easily bee taught to any boy howsoever dul of capacity within the compas of four years.

And the author doubteth not, but an intelligent man having once tasted therof, may of himselfby this method attain the vnderstanding therof with the help of a Dictionary.

And it may bee properly stiled the door of doors, and gate of gates to the Latine.

Invented, practised and proved by the author

CHRISTOFER SYMS.

Experientia artium fundamen.

DVBLIN,
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Cum privilegio.

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TO THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MAIESTY CHARLES *THE HIGH AND MIGHTY* KING OF GREAT BRITTAN, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, *DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.*

MOST gratious and dread Soveraign, the divine and moral virtu and majesty, wherewith God and nature have endued and abundantly enriched your princely and royal mind and soul, setting you forth (as indeed your Majesty is) a mirrour to all princes and nations in *Europe*, they al having in admiration aswel your constant and pious resolutions, settled and established for the defence of the

Apoſtolical faith and truth, as alſo thoſe reſplendent virtues of juſtice, bounty, fortitude, and temperance, according to which your highnes ſquareth al your regal and princely actions, emboldneth mee your Majeſties humble & loyal vaſſal & ſubiect to behold & admire the ſame with as much awful & reverent obſervation, and veneration, as the greateſt, neereſt, and deareſt ſubiect in al your Kingdomes: the conſideration wherof putteth mee in mind in my prayers made to the omnipotent King of Kings, for your ſacred Maieſties preſervation, happines, & length of dayes, to pray, that al and every perſon of theſe many & great people & nations vnder your royal government would conform themſelves to, and imitate the venerable patern of your ſacred virtu and religious piety. But neither is religion nor virtu propagated, but acquired partly by cuſtom, and converſation, partly by diſcipline, and education, cheifly by inſtruction, and literature both in philoſophy and divinity, neither can the knowledge of divine & humane things bee wel attained without a competent ſcience of the elegant and famous latine language, in which lyeth hid the wiſdom of the Ancients, & thorow the help of which, divine ſcriptures may bee berter vnderſtood, and without the help of which divers learned Engliſh authors conteining moſt comfortable, pleaſant, and excellent inſtruction

both

both for the earthly life, and heavenly ſoul cannot bee thorowly vnderſtood; and by the help of which the nobles, gentry, and commons ſhall bee more ſufficiently prepared, and enabled aſwel for Gods publick ſervice in his Church militant here on earth, as alſo for your highnes ſervice in the common wealth, whether in civil, or politick, or in forrain, or military affairs. And whereas the way of attaining the latine language hath hitherto been ſo intricate, difficult, and tedious, that many noble and generous ſpirits have been from time to time diſcouraged, beaten of, or taken of before they have gone half way, & ſo wearied with toil therin, that they have ſeldom taken any pleaſure in, nor addicted thēſelves to reading; without which they can ſcarcely bee furniſhed with wiſdom and policy meet for ſuch worthy and honorable perſons, & their high places. Now foraſmuch as it hath pleaſed the omnipotent and bountiful God ſo to bleſs your Maieſties poor ſubiects ſtudy and diſquiſition, that he hath found out a more familiar and eaſy way of teaching the latine from the firſt entrance, than hath been formerly eſpied and practiſed, the form and method whereof is conteined in this litle treatiſe, which your ſaid ſubiect dareth to ſtile the Art of teaching, the door of doors, and the gate of gates to the latine: by which method vpon hazard of your Maieſties diſpleaſure, if

vpon trial it prove not ſo, your ſubiect with your gratious favour humbly preſumeth, that even the obtuſeſt child being perfect in reading his native language may within the compas of four years bee ſufficiently inſtructed to the vnderſtanding of the latine with eaſe and alacrity, which after much toil both on teachers & learners part is not done, nor effected in more than twice ſo many years. And foraſmuch as your Maieſty hath a large intereſt in the good of all yonr ſubiects, & a more peculiar intereſt in your royal iſſu our moſt gratious and hopeful Prince *Charles*, and the no leſs hopeful yong Prince *Iames* Duke of *York* (vpon whom according to my bounden duty I beſeech the almighty to enlarge in a moſt plentiful manner al his graces and bleſsings terreſtrial and celeſtial) who, if your gratious Maieſty ſhal vouchſafe this litle, plain, & eaſy door and gate to the latine your royal protection, and command the general practiſe thereof, and entrance thereby into the latine, may aſwel as your inferiour ſubiects, and their poſterity to the worlds end reap benefit, eaſe, and delight thereby. For theſe reaſons, and vpon theſe grounds, I your highnes poor ſubiect hereunto incited by my loyal obedience, and awful love to your Maieſtyes glory, renoun, and happines, and an ardent affection to the publick good, and honor of the great nations and people within your leve-

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ral Kingdoms am emboldened in al humble manner to dedicate this new door, open gate, and plain way to the latine, to your renouned Maiesties mighty patronage.

Your sacred Maiesties humble and loyal vaßal and subiect

Christofer Syms.

Ad serenissimum, potentissimum, invictissimum, pissimum, ipsissimum monarcham, CAROLUM *fidei defensorem, magnæ Brittanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ regem.*

Anagramma in Carolum primum.

CArolus *es* primus, *quòd eris tu* mira procluſus,
Inclyte rex; tantum nomine conſtat enim
Incluſum: at quæris legerem ſi quandò procluſus;
Edicam, miris congrua verba nova.

Ad eundem regem illuſtriſsimum.

In ſtellam meridie micantem menſe Maij,
Anno Domini 1630.

STella die medio micuit te rege precante
In templo Pauli; ſi petis ipſe novi
Quid ferat à ſuperis, tua, rex, gratiſsima vota
Indicat eſſe deo; ſplendida ſtella, pie
Rex, eris in cœlis, in terris, gloria lucis
Quanta fuit ſtellæ, tanta erit alta tuæ.

Pro Deo, rege, grege.

NVnquam bellavi, formam tamen excogitavi,
Bellandique gradum, quem poſuere duces.
Hæc mea prælia iure voco, ſit Carolus *ipſe*
Rex noſter victor, quiſque teneto ſuum.
Hîc, hæc, hoc cùr ſint, quærenti, excuſa libello,
Exitus expandat, nunc placuiſſe ſat eſt.
Laus ſit ſummo, gloria regi, gratia plebi,
Rex caput eſt gregibus, regia membra greges.

Regalis tuæ maieſtatis, honoris, imperii, gloriæ,
omni ſtudio, labore, cura, facultate, fidelitate,
ſubditus tuus ſtudioſiſsimus
CHRISTOFERUS SYMS,

KIngs armies lead, to battle order men;
I letters only rank and file with pen;
Men fight for conquest, honor of their king;
Pen only can kings trophees, triumphs sing:
So doth my pen Victoria *loudly cry,*
As if my soveraigns conquests I did spy
Before they bee obtain'd: What if a dream?
It shewes, zeale of his glory is my theam.
My brains conceit forceth my heart reioyce,
And pen to act the part of cheerful voice
As lively, as at Iericho *the rout*
Of Isr'elites *for* Iosu'ahs *fame did shout,*
When the besieged cities towred wall
Gave the besiegers entrance at its fall,
As shril, if it had throat, as Gideons *bands*
With trumpets did, and pitchers in their hands,
Breaking th'one, blowing th'ather cry (the word)
Of God the Lord, and Gideon *the sword,*
When as the multitudes, and princes twain
Of Midian *routed, stati'red were, and slain;*

...imum, invictissi-
...rcham, CAROLUM
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...m primum.

... mira proclusus,
...onstat enim
...dò proclusus;
...a nova.

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...m mense Maij,
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...tuæ.

...gitavi,
...e duces.
...se
...uum.
...llo,
...t est.

...bra greges.

...tis, honoris, imperii, gloriæ,
...e, cura, facultate, fidelitate,
...uus studiosissimus
...ISTOFERUS SYMS.

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no regni regis CAROLI *primi primo.*

KIngs armies lead, to battle order men;
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Pen only can kings trophees, triumphs ſing:
So doth my pen Victoria *loudly cry,*
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Of God the Lord, and Gideon *the ſword,*
When as the multitudes, and princes twain
Of Midian *routed, ſcatt'red were, and ſlain;*

the battle or riddle.

As confidently, as if Babels *tower*
Now raſed were by Gods, and Charls *his power.*
What if ſome ſoldad frowning check my muſe,
Charge mee, that martial order I abuſe?
For generals not wont themſelvs to coup
Amidſt ſet armies, but in front of troup
Aſſail their foes. Here general I hide
In midſt of battle compas'd on each ſide
With col'nels, captains, officers, and flocks
Of al the hoſt, ſuppoſing now the knocks,
And heat of battle paſt, neer preſsing al,
As each firſt can, vnto his general.
Each ſhoulder in the impreſs heaves and raiſes,
As high as it can lift, great Charls, *and's praiſes;*
There's not a letter in front, reare, or flank
May iuſtly termed bee ſupply or blank.
Great C *begin, change motions round about*
From rank to file, four quarters thoroughout,
Carolo (*cryeth every fourth* decuria)
Regi magnæ britanniæ victoria.

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Regi magnæ britanniæ victoria.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THOMAS VISCOVNT WENTVVORTH LORD DEPVTY GENERALL OF IRELAND, LORD PRESIDENT OF HIS MAIESTIES COVNCELL ESTABLISHED IN THE NORTH PARTS OF ENGLAND.

ſght Honourable, my confidence that this ſlender iſsu of my weak practiſe, and experiment wil produce a common benefit to al poſterity, encourageth and imboldeneth mee to ſeek, and humbly beſeech the higheſt and mightieſt patronage. The growth hereof concerneth you not only, as you are already an honourable Father of a noble and hopeful offspring, and as you may be hereafter (as I pray and hope with you)

the honored father of a multiplied seed; but also as you are in this Iland *prorex, pater patriæ* in the absence of his gratious Majestie. The same reasons therefore, which I have in al humble loyalty alledged to move his Highnes gratiously to vouchsafe the protection of this open door, broad gate, and plain way to the latine, in the general in al his large Kingdoms and dominions (upon which I humbly beseech your Lordship to look back, and cast your eye) in all humble manner do I urge to incite you to the protection of it in this Iland: whither, as it is manifest, you came not to seek the enlargement of honor, or revenues, you being already magnificent in both: so it is apparant, that his Majestie hath selected and employed you in the government of this great Iland, and many people, as a well chosen instrument for your great wisdom, magnanimity and integrity; of whose view, or notice I do willingly and worthily acknowledge, it were utterly unworthy, were not the common benefit my surest motive, and the pretext of my presumption; for which my most honored Lord, I humbly crave your favourable pardon, the rather because, though the book bee only fit for teachers and scholers, yet it cannot bee made fit for the use of them in this Iland, without your honorable approbation, before and to whom I humbly submit my selfe and it, resting,

Your Lordships in al humble obedience and observance.

CHRISTOFER SYMS.

Ad eundem heroa honoratiſſimum Hiberniæ proregem, & ibidem ſtrategum regium

De tribus, numinibus, luminibus.

DIſcimus ex ſacris unum modò numen in orbe;
Fecit ut omne ſuum, ſic regit omne ſuum.
Non poſuit cælis præter ſe numina quævis
Lux mundi, in terras numina plura ſtitit;
Cælis conſtituit duo lumina, numina terris;
Phœbe vult noctem, Phœbus habere diem.
Tu, prorex, Phœbe es, nox eſt Hibernia tota,
Phœbus rex tuus eſt, Anglia tota, dies.
Luce à ſuprema ſumpſit ſua lumina Phœbus;
A Phœbo Phœbe lumina rurſus habes.
Luce tuum lumen lucet Wentworthe *perenni,*
Qua gens à fictis cernere vera queat.
Sidera de cælo pugnant pro laude ſuperna,
Contra hoſtes pugnas ordine tu domini.
Alternis vicibus tu non obnoxius ullis,
Genti exemplar huic, hoc pede ſemper eas.
Lux tua, lux Phœbi, lux Chriſti, vita magiſtri,
Vita trium veſtri, lux mihi vita ſalus.

Omnium trium alacris
ac fidelis ſervus.

Chriſtoferus Syms.

To the ſame right Honorable,

An Anagram

on

Lord Thomas Viſcount Wentworth.

PRincelike *Lord Thomas Viſcount Wentworth*, then,
When wee recount the deeds of Famous men,
Such, whom God cal'd to act his wondrous glory,
Moſes, Gideon, others, and their ſtory;
Their modeſt anſwers, how? or, who? who tels,
'Twixt them and thee frames even paralels.
When our dread Soveraign CHARLES did call thee out
To charge thee this Leiftenancy about;
I think in this rude, rugged, ragged verſe
His and thy ſpeaches I ſhal now rehearſe;

Firſt thine, how ſhal I weild this weighty charge?
Although your Highnes grant commiſſion large.

Canſt not thou rule th'row Wiſdom? ſaith our King,
Not thou? implying, is't ſo great a thing
For ſuch a man as thee? no more diſpute;
Hee aſking, *not?* concludeth abſolute,
I know enough thy valor, worth, and merit,
Thy title doth import a Princes Spirit;
Rule is of Kings and Princes proper right,
Th'row Wiſdom canſt, that is, from heavenly light.
Since thou haſt this, I give into thine hand
Power to rule my Kingdom Ireland.

Ride on renowned Lord the ſword to ſway,
All, I can give thee, is, I will obay.

Chriſtofer Syms.

A Preface to the READER, proper onely for the TEACHER.

IN Dominions and Gouernments, whether aristocracies or monarchies, the Kings, Princes, and Primates thereof for dispatch of multiplicity of busines, celerity of iustice, and prevention of forrain and ciuill nationall dangers and mischeifes, which might bee brought vpon them or the people, disdain not to vse the aid and ministration of diuers subordinate Officers and ministers of low place and degree in every Colony and City, by whose loyalty, fidelity and vigilancy, oftentimes imminent destruction is prevented. Neither do Generals and Cheiftains in great enterprises and expeditions of war, contemn and vilipend the aduertisement of the meanest common souldier, if hee say that he hath discouered an ambushment or stratagem of the enemies, but with all care and counsell prepareth to avoyd, repel and defeat such ambushment or stratagem. Neither do royal and magnificent Kings and Princes, noble and glorious Generals forget to aske the same question, which Assuerus asked touching Mordecay, when he had discouered the intended treachery of the Chamberlains, that is, what honor or dignity hath been, or may bee done to this man? so that those mean persons are so far from contempt, that they go not away vnrewarded. In every great fabrick and structure there bee necessarily many sorts of workmen, one inferior in art and order to the other, from the architect to him that bringeth stones, that beateth and treadeth the morter, of whom if the meanest shal happen to espy a defect or disorder in the composure, and shal advertise the architect, hee is not wont vtterly to despise and reiect such admonition, but circumspectly revieweth, and timely rectifieth the same, least afterwards it might be the ruine of the whole. These examples & paterns of Kings, Princes, gouernors, generals, and architects, do I, who am, as it were, the meanest of those ministers in the weal publick, of those common souldiers, of those labourers in the building bring home to yee, yee great Gimnasiarchies (for other Readers it will not much concern, vnles pedancies Grammaticasters, what I shal now say) not without confidence of your humanity and moderation in hearkening to my aduertisement, which, I am no lesse confident, will vpon your review and tryal bring ease and delight to your labours, recompence I dare not warrant, but a more certain and speedier issu I dare. For, I doubt not, but without controuersy yee will all yeeld that notwithstanding all your best industries and dexterities vsed in instruction, there is a long and a tedious time of many years wasted and worn out with much toyl of mind and vexation of spirit to your selues, and more tediousnes and irksomnes to obtuse and heavy capacities, before they can apprehend the latine speech. And without contradiction yee must yeeld, that after all your toil, and sometimes their torture, yee can infuse

infuse nothing at all in effect into some by reason of their blockishness. What good then do those unexpert teachers, who account their function well executed, when they have caused their scholers to commit the book to memory without any their illustration of the use? It needeth not be inquired, wherein the difficulty of climbing this steep and craggy rock consisteth, there being but two steps to the top; the one, the first, chiefest and nearest being the variation of the parts variable; the other, the last, least, and remotest, being the right and regular connexion of all aswell variable, as invariable one with another in speach and writing: the first of which steps being ascended, and firm footing being fastned, it will be an easie matter to reach the other, and from thence the top. But he who leapeth at the highest, before he be well seated in the lowest, for the most part taketh the repulse, or is long ascending with much labor. Herein I shall not need to beg your assent in opinion, that being the very cause why so many fail in the end, and not only natural hebetude, and defect of memory, for they may be relieved by art and method, by which indeed unless they be relieved, when as they have been formerly more blunted by the first teachers to read, children are often cast into utter detestation both of books and learning, and rigid teachers too; whereupon followeth sloath and negligence in studying. Insomuch that by means of the tedious time spent in, and the difficulty of attaining the Latine, many of the most noble & generous spirits are deterred from the prosecution; whereby the Church, the Common-wealth, and Muses suffer incomparable loss; the Muses often loose an heroical and munificent Mecenas, Princes & States grave and resolute Counsellors, and the Church stout and able champions. If then this weak issu of my labors and practise begotten in me by that reverend in his time, and now memorable master of the Art of Grammar master William Lily do lay open a plain, easy, and smooth path and ascent for the obtusest capacities to that high, and by reason of the craggines of the first step inaccessible mountaine, which is seldom climbed & attempted, but by strong and acute brawns; and the rather since it hath most gratiously pleased the most honorable, and most reverend protectors, patrons, and fathers of the Church, and state to bee in stead of midwives, & godfathers to this new paternal birth, and to give it a being, with a general licence for use and practise, let it not bee disowned, nor left destitute of a foster-father, because it doth not assent its own fathers pedegree. I commend not to you a bare speculation, but an experimented practise, not absolutely and meerely mine own devise, but partly master Lilies; for he had in his Grammar composed and set out both in the Verb and Noun certen tipes and figures, as may yet appeare in part by a promiscuous ripe of the Noun adiective remaining in his Grammar. But for the rest it hath pleased the Printer to abstergo as impertinent superfluities, which doubtles M. Lily would aswell have inserted into the introduction to grammar, if he himself had compiled it, & would no less have made the english syntax as full as the latine and thereto in every rule answerable, knowing that obscurities cannot be illustrated and taught by obscurities. Innovations whether politick or oeconomick, whether in trades, arts, or customs are like a saddle newly set on the galed back of an horse, which maketh him kick and bow, they are at first out of bowe come, and not easy to bee digested, antient errors and shadows are more pleasing then new truths and substances. I omit therefore all rhetorical persuasion

suasion, & logical demonstration, & fragments of the antients, & do earnestly entreat you again & again, not for his sake, who commendeth, but for the promised facility & celerity of this method & introductiō in its office for the common benefit, to accept it as your servant, or vsher, though but as a probationer. If during the year of probatiō, or (as it is in some colledges) years, he demean not himself wel, & worthy of his commendation, in some good measure manifesting & expressing his activity & dexterity in his duty, retain him not in your society, but let him be exploded, casheired, expelled, abiured. I wil save you the labor of searching into his properties & conditions, & wil breifly discover to you what they are. It may bee at first entrance they may seem evil, absurd, & ridiculous: prove him before yee censure, yee are not to bee mentioned among the rash, preiudicate, giddy multitude; those whom Solomon saith wilbee medling; qui censuerint priusquam senserint; such men I refer to mine apology, which either wil stop their mouthes, or make each & every one acknowledge & say of himself, I am the man. Hee is mild & affable to al children, but most of al to those, whom nature hath moulded most imperfect & defective in the common sence, tongue, eyes, or eares; & rather draweth al with levity & encouragement, than forceth with bitternes & austerity, & vseth no chastisement to force apprehension, nor at any time, vnles in vrgent necessity of discipline for manners and obedience sake. notwithstanding keepeth an even and awful hand over all; but chuseth rather to subdu with loue than dread, because he knoweth it to bee the stronger bond of obedience.

In the very first entrance of children into the introduction hee imitateth husbandmen in yoking as many yong bullocks, as may bee to one chain, or as many horses as may be into one trace, that they may go more cheerfully together: for by many, a great weight is more easily drawn, than by few. Hee striveth not eagerly with those, who have shallow conceits, & leaking retentions, but leadeth them on though at the first cursorily, & helpeth by dayly repetition and incultation, which hee maketh always by question thoroughout the whole introduction and grammar, & childrens ioynt answere; whereby hee may seem to increas his own labor; but therby hee both gaineth time, & worketh the effect, so that hee bestow a diligent eare: for much more time would bee taken vp in several, particular, & verbatim rehearsal, and less would bee imprinted; in this cours one quick spirit vivifieth many sad ones.

For the method it self, hee only craveth your patience in expectation of the effect, which wilbee speedy. For in the first effect, that is, variatian, the dullest wil not fail in three months. Yet becaus at first view peradventure it wilbee obiected, that the method is without example in either point necessary to the latine, variation, or coherence; that it is preposterous & disorderly; that many things are omitted which were in the old introduction, & some things added; Hee saith thus, that for placing the verb first, the definition thereof sheweth a sufficient reason; another is, becaus vnles the variation of the verb bee attained, it is lost labor to proceed, and the last is, becaus if that bee attained, the rest will easily follow. For omitting the properties of the cases of the noun & the articles of the genders, what is all that to variation by termination, or to the finding out of what gender or declension the noun is? that which is superfluous, impertinent, and out of du place doth nought els but pussle a childs capacity, and clog his memory.

As touching examples in variation yee wil soon find, & vpon your own experience conclude with mee that this way of teaching by tipe & figure is a most certain, breif, and exact way, if it bee pursued after that order & advertisement, which I have mentioned between the two voices of the verb. Such a like order & tipe is there for varying the noun, though not in the same manner, to give english for latine, or latine for english as in its own place. Those tipes being even Synopses, & once committed to memory, do present themselves like a tablet, picture, or image on a wall. For the number of sillables which must be reteined, & the consonant, or as in the first conjugation sometimes the vowel, as in Beo, Hio & many others; & as in the second in two, Ceo & Veo; and as in the third in some, facio, statuo, ruo, & divers others which must preceed the termination being known, lead children to a ready change even of the longest words; whereas the way of example is intricate & confused, & a long time is spent before it be effected „ either in verb or noun, especially hyper sillables. The end of example and „ al rule being to give english for latine, and latine for english, if that may bee „ done at first push what need so many ambages & winding circuits by mood, „ tens, number, & person? By this method a child, who can read his native lan„ guage wel, may easily attain the art of changeing perfectly & readily, & of gi„ ving latine for english, and english for latine throughout al verbs, gerunds, „ supines, and participles whatsoever within a quarter of a year, with that cau„ tion which I have mentioned in the advertisement, and then what should hin„ der, that a child should not immediatly of himself make construction of short „ sentences, hee being supplied with the significations only of such words, as he „ knoweth not? for the signification of the verb & appertenances being the very „ kernel of the latine, as of al other languages. vpon which al the sence of the „ rest dependeth, (al manner of discours being either of doing, suffering, or be„ ing, the speakers. I or wee: the persons spoken to, thou, or yee; the persons „ spoken of, hee or they, or a word or words, thing or things of the third person, „ with the several respects of mood and tens, the quomodò and quandò, wil af„ ter a litle leading & practise, bring him to the tru conceit of whole clauses, and „ setting every word in his due place, & to the tru vse of gerunds, supines, & par„ ticiples in making latine. For mine own part I never did, nor, if I do conti„ nu the profession. wil I at any time construe any one claus to any child, but lead them & supply with words if need bee. And vsually do I begin with Æsops fables, because it is, or may bee made delightful to childrens fancies, and is ful of variety of matter; next I vse the colloquy of Corderius, becaus the clauses bee short; thirdly in interims the latine testament, becaus it is familiar with those children, who are by their parents accustomed to the frequent reading thereof. I caus thẽ to run over asmuch as time wil permit, proving always at first sight like wise without study, or going over one line, or one word twice, or cõmitting any claus to memory vntil memories be waxen strong, & then first poetry, becaus measure, method, order, and number do help memory. What needeth study or preparation, if children be once perfect in variation? For so they should bee, & so mine shal be, before they touch vpon construction & syntax. Can an house stand, or is it built without a foundation? Can a boy bee made able to construe latine, or turn english into latine at first sight, vnles he can vary the verb exactly? Is not variation as the foundation of the house, and is connexion any more, than

as

as the windows & roof therof: for al the syntax of the cases of nouns & pronouns substantives, & of gerunds is ruled & directed by a few prepositions for the most part; as of, to, for, in, with, by, from, at & some others, in the english always expressed, in the latine often not expressed, & therin resteth al the difficulty after variation. After they have run over Corderius by construction, then may the book be taken, and it be given them in english, but exactly with al adiuncts, memory being not over-charged with too much at once, & by that time they wilbee somwhat expert to return it in latine, & when they have so run over the whole book again, they wilbee very expert & ready. In holding such cours, words wilbee fastened beyond expectation without committing to memory, & much labor may be saved; For to give each, & every one a several english with pen to turn into latine, & to take a particular & several account effectually, would take vp much more time & do less good than present correction of error, many being instructed at once. For writing copiously, & speaking fluently, who knoweth not that much reading must furnish with words, & phrase, and frequent speaking bring facility and readines of speech?

,, As concerning examples of coherence, since the special & distinct government
,, of cases, as likewise the words, & the several significations of the words go-
,, verning the several cases, must bee conveyed & infused into childrens notions,
,, before they can make al coherences; & forasmuch as in some rules it cannot
,, be done without many examples, nor is done at al in any without often ap-
,, plication & inculcation, & since in examination & proof wee do, & of right & ne-
,, cessity must fly to the rule, and insist vpon, and stick to that, not to the example,
,, What necessity is there to to load, over-charge, force, torture, & torment weak
,, memories with single examples in an vnknown language, when they cannot
,, retain their own native language; & when as at the last after much toil on both
,, sides, nothing but variety of application, & often inculcation vpon reading &
,, examination can bring perfection? Undenyable it is, & needeth no argument to evince the stoutest cavillers, that children wilbee more easily, & speedily instructed in coherence, & wil more readily give an account of their apprehension by their native language than by the latine; & that the latine syntax was intended by the author for riper years & stronger capacities, for scholastical & grammatical form after a good entrance to accustome children to the phrase of the latine, rather than for initiative discipline vpon tender years, & weak capacities. I wonder therefore, that the english syntax should bee omitted, & left vntaught by any teacher. Now the second point of grammar, that is, coherence being in agitation, as I have shewed the cours I hold in teaching variation (that I may hide nothing) I wil also shew the cours I hold in teaching syntax & connection. As children by degrees commit the latine syntax to memory, I make daily & frequent repetition by question; what adiectives, verbs, adverbs, &c. govern a genitive case; & so of the rest in every case, and when they have given the english rule, I require the same rule in the latine; & again, if they have first given a latine rule, I require the same rule in english. And if I have two companies or classes, whereof one can give account only of the english, the other of both, I call both classes or companies together; that when one company hath given the latine, the other may give the english, & e contra. And this cours of comparing

the latine with the english, & e contrà, sooner by many degrees setteth an impression, than the tedious construction thereof can, & thus the scholer wilbee easily enabled to constru the rules at first sight. Aut periclitare, aut nè altercare. If vpon trial yee shal find this the neerest way, I doubt not but yee wil both approve, & follow. For reducing the english & latine syntax to an vniformity, let others take care. A gap being opened, I doubt not, but it wil enter into the consideration of some man more autentique then my self to level the last bank, that there may not bee one rough step in the whole ascent. As concerning additions either in variation or syntax, let those few, that bee, bee wel weighed, & they wilbee found to bee very material. As concerning omissions or alterations somwhat is already said; more in their proper places, whither I refer yee. As touching the new order of syntax, I assure my self I shal not need to prepare yee, vnles it bee a fault to bee real, ful, plain, & methodical, the rules being altogether the same which formerly, their places only altered to help capacity without any retrospection from rule to rule. Touching master Lilyes rules for the finding out of the genders of nouns, and those other rules touching the irregularity, deficiency & redundancy of some nouns in gender, case, declension, & termination, compiled by master Robinson, & those other for the forming of preterperfect tenses, & supines of verbs &c, the same cours aforesaid of running them over cursorily at the first must of necessity bee holden with some weak capacities and memories, vnles they should bee vtterly vnyoked & shaken of; which god forbid, becaus many of them prove solid & iudicious men, & oftentimes more solid, than early acute wits; for many times they prove like summer fruits, soon ripe, not constant, not enduring; & it wil more avail to bring them to their notion in the gross by question, & leading them by the several arguments, & margent notes of each rule, than by a verbal construction: far that, because it is neither cohering in a continued sence, nor in casual syntax regular, is tedious, & wil not stick in a long time with obtuse ones: yet it is not amiss for teachers ease, & husbanding of time, to caus children among themselves by turns to beat over the construction thereof with a book compiled & extant for that purpose in their vacant time, which I reckon, is al not spent with their master, vntil they can translate at first sight, & is fit to bee no otherwise bestowed, but in that cours for gaining the signification of words, (which happily it may do, but the tru use of rule it wil abt) and in committing the grammar to memory. To wear out and wast time vpon words meerly is a miserable expence and loss; Use wil fasten them wel enough.

It may plainly appear by this present discovery of my self & method, that I mean not to monopolize to my self a trade for gains sake by concealing it. Misinterpret not therefore mine honest & charitable intention, which both aymeth at, & endevoreth to produce a common benefit; As first the bringing of al children aswel dul as witty ones, to the vnderstanding of the latine, that none may fail therin, which I dare warrant sub capitis periculo, although some neither are, or ever can bee made fit for, and capable of one of the three grand professions, Divinity, by reason of defect of voice & memory. And secondly (though it bee far from mee to presume to direct yee, grave & experienced teachers, whose scholer my self may bee) it doth assure al even pedancies grammaticasters, who are, & so long as the profession is so disrespected, & despised, & many men so base and pecunious in their rewards and salaries, & so long as any mechanick may

take

take by and execute the function as his last refuge without restraint, & so long as the vniversities send out any loyterers non-proficients (which they cannot but do sometimes, so long as any are thrust upon them not expert in the latine) ever wilbee the greater number of teachers, that if they have so much skil as to prosecute this method effectually three years only, their scholers, when they shalbee removed to yee, shal come like a wel cast & moulded pece apt for burnishing, & polishing. Yea more I dare promise intelligent men, who have once smattered & talked in any smal measure of the latine, though they have long discontinued, that by their own industry, & the observation of this method together with the help of a dictionary, they may go far, yea far enough to the understanding of the latine without further help of instruction, the terminations of most of the parts being so plainly distinguished without confusion, and the rest numbred, or specially marked.

I might here justly reprove the preposterous proceeding of some, who, when they have put their scholers upon construction, and turning english into latine, before they can in any mean measure vary the verb or noun, say, it will come; yea oftentimes they put them upon invention both of epistle, theme, & verse before they can construe or turn into latine at first sight, & upon greek, before they understand the latine. What do these men but toil & vex themselves & their scholers, build castles in the aire without a foundation? like vnskilful falconers when they have lured their hawks to mount an high pitch they nip & pare their pounces, that for that season until they are renewed again they cannot seize the game; their wing is good, their talents wil not catch: so they put their scholers into an high windy opinion of their profection, when in the main foundation they are very deficient, & in the end turn tail upon learning like craven dastardly kites not wel guerdoned at their first entrance.

One grace & favor I crave of yee al, that yee give mee leave to say peremptorily, that there is as much art in teaching à primordiis, as in any trade or mystery on earth, & more than e very young man can have howsoever learned. And withal because it resteth altogether upon the first teachers, & not on the book, & memory, whether or no children bee made docile: *Quintil.* Pervenire enim ad summum, nisi ex principiis non potest; give mee leave to give peremptory advise; that apprehension & memory bee to the uttermost relieved with al possible helps thereto conducing, tacking about as mariners do in ships at sea, from larboard, to starboard, if the wind serve not on the one side, turning the other; if one question will not fetch it, put another neerer the foundatiõ, bring to the capacity together as much as in you lyeth likes & diversities with number and order, al which avail not a litle, especially likes, as in the declensions of nouns each hath divers cases alike, some more, some fewer. If you meet with a slow & dul boice, sharpen & quicken it with the best advantage, for it hindereth much. Marvellous great is the indiscretion of the first teachers to read parents and others, & their want of judgment, who, when they have a child of a slow and imperfect speach, do with their discipline, deliberate & plain speaking (as they cal it) blunt him more, and augment natures imperfections, and thereby settle such an habit of evil and corrupt pronuntiation, and dulnes of spirit in him, as it becommeth an hard task, when hee cometh to the latine, to alter or remove it. Have patience with mee, and I wil by gods help shortly shew literate parents, who wilbee content to be-

stow but half an hour of their vacant time one every day in dallying with their own child, how they shal prevent that inconvenience and mischeif, which then cannot bee hid from pedancies either men or women, if their capacities shall bee able to reach it. By al means likewise keep away the opinion of difficulty; for that tormenteth much, and sometimes vtterly deterreth. What man is hee, who is not excruciated with much labor and toil, displeasure and discouragement in any action, and is not much affected with their contrarieties? shal it be required or expected that children be wiser, and of a more equable and celestial spirit than men? look but on wild colts and other beasts, how they are subdued and tamed with gentle handling, when violence and fierceness would scarcely or never do it.

I do confess that a great gate and entrance into a little house holdeth not vnto form proportion: Yet since it manifesteth the ardence of my affection to the common good, and is therefore erected, that it may make the entrance more accessible, easy, and pleasing, and may defend and preserve the house from al preiudiciate storms, which might beat vpon it to ouerthrow it, let mee entreat you to view and review every roome, if any thing bee amiss, repair and amend it, that, though the gate decay, yet for the general good of al posterity the house may stand, as doubtless it wil, if it bee once thoroughly viewed, vsed, and perused. What I have freely received, I do freely giue, not concealing that I might bequeath. I have herein labored to do my duty, and to keep a clear conscience, I leave the rest to your approbation, and vse for the benefit of your scholers, and al posterity, rendring thanks, praises, and glory to the only giber of every perfect gift.

C. S.

Virgil. { *Ab Iove principium musæ; Iovis omnia plena;*
{ *Ille colit terras; illi mea carmina curæ.*

AN

AN INTRODVCTION TO, OR, THE ART OF TEACHING, THE LATINE SPEACH.

What is dic? & sic de cæteris in repetendo penitùs interrogatiuè.

THe end and vse of learning grammar is to vnderstand the latine speach, to speak it, and to write it.

Speach is every word, that is vttered out of the mouth by the voice.

Of the latine speach, as of the english and other languages there bee eight parts or heads, that is to say,

Verb, Noun, Pronoun, Participle, } *Declined.*
Adverb, Coniunction, Preposition, Interiection, } *Vndeclined.*

To bee declined is to bee varied by diuers terminations or endings.

To bee vndeclined is, not to bee varied at al, but to haue one termination or ending only.

Terminations are the last syllables of words.

There bee two things cheifly necessary for the attaining the latine speach.

The first and cheifest is to know and distinguish the parts, one from another, and to vary the declinable parts rightly.

The second and least is to know the due and true coherence, agreement, and dependance of one part vpon and with another.

Of the variation of the variable parts.

And first of the Verb.

A Verb is the principal part of the latine speach, as of al other languages, which the other parts do but accompany; for no ful sentence or sence can be written or spoken without a Verb, and it is therfore in latine called *Verbum*, the word, for it's excellency and variety. In the latine it may be distinguished and knowen from other parts by terminations and adiuncts, in the english by signes and significations.

The Verb signifieth doing, suffering, or being, as in the tipes and adiuncts hereafter.

Of Verbs there be two kinds, Personals and Impersonals.

Of Verbs Personals there be fiue kinds, Actiue, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune.

A Verb Active endeth in o, and signifieth to do, and is varied by the voice following called the actiue voice, and may become a passiue, and be varied also by the voice following called the passiue voice.

A Verb Passive endeth in or, and betokeneth to suffer, and is varied by the voice following called the passiue voice, and may become actiue, and be varied by the actiue voice also.

A Verb Neuter endeth in o, or m, and cannot become a passiue, yet sometimes hath the actiue signification, to do, sometimes the signification passiue, to suffer, or to be. Every Verb neuter ending in o is varied by the actiue voice following: and those few, that end in m, haue a peculiar variation, as in their proper places following.

A Verb Deponent and a Verb Commune do both end in or, & be varied alike by the passiue voice: but the Deponent doth alwais signify actiuely to do, and is sometimes transitiue as an actiue, and wil govern an accusatiue case; and sometimes intransitiue as a neuter, and wil not govern an accusatiue case.

A Verb Commune hath both significations; actiue to do, and is then transitiue, and wil govern an accusatiue case; and passiue also to suffer.

Of Verbs Impersonals there be three kinds, Actiues, Passiues, and

and Neuters; which bée varied in the seueral voices and formes of declining throughout mood and tense in the voice of the third person singular only, and haue evermore this signe (it) before the english.

There belong to the varying of a Verb fiue things,
- Conjugation,
- Mood,
- Tense,
- Number, and
- Person.

There bée four conjugations, which haue in each mood, tense, number, and person, their seueral terminations, as followeth in the tipes. Of the first conjugation a long is a special note, of the second e long, of the third e short, of the fourth i long, in many of their seueral tenses.

There bée six moods, Indicatiue, Imperatiue, Optatiue, Potential, Subiunctiue, and Infinitiue, whose faculties, virtues, and signes are hereafter set down and annexed to the seueral tipes and figures of each seueral mood and tense.

There bée fiue temples or times, the present tense, the preterimperfect tense, the preterperfect tense, the preterpluperfect tense, and the future tense; whose signes and notes are likewise annexed to the seueral tenses in the tipes and figures following, to which is to bée added the signification of the Verb, whatsoeuer it bée, in the place of the blank noted with a line, thus ——.

There bée also two numbers, the singular, and the plural.

There bée also in each number three persons, the first, the second, and the third, as in the tipes wil appear also.

There are two wayes or manners of varying regular Verbs;

One called the active voice, by which are varied al actives and neuters in o; And the other called the passiue voice, by which are varied al passiue, deponent, and commune Verbs ending in or.

Of the Actiue voice.

First of the Indicative Mood, so called of the Verb *Indico*, which signifieth to shew: for this mood either sheweth a reason, or else asketh a question, as followeth in the significations.

Indicative mood *present tenses terminations.*

Singular.	o,	as,	at,	*Plural.*	āmus,	ātis, ant.
	eo,	es,	et,		ēmus,	ētis, ent.
	o,	is,	it,		ĭmus,	ītis, unt.
	io,	is,	it,		īmus,	ītis, iunt.

Signes and significations.

Reason. *Singular.* I do —. thou doest —. hée doeth —.
Plural. Wée do —. yée do —. they do —.

Question. *Singular.* Do I —? doest thou —? doeth hée —?
Plural. do wée —? do yée —? do they —?

Preterimperfect *tenses terminations.*

Singular.	ābam,	abas,	abat,	*Plural.*	abamus,	abatis, abant.
	ēbam,	ebas,	ebat,		ebamus,	ebatis, ebant.
	ĕbam,	ebas,	ebat,		ebamus,	ebatis, ebant.
	iebam,	iebas,	iebat,		iebamus,	iebatis, iebant.

Signes and significations.

Reason. *Singular.* I did —. thou didst —. hée did —.
Plural. wée did —. yée did —. they did —.

Question. *Singular.* did I —? didst thou —? did hée —?
Plural. did wée —? did yée —? did they —?

Preterperfect *tenses terminations.*

Singular.	i,	isti,	it.	*Plural.*	imus,	istis, ērunt *vel* ēre.

Signes and significations.

Reason. *Singular.* I have —. thou hast —. hée hath —.
Plural. wée have —. yée have —. they have —.

Question. *Singular.* have I —? hast thou —? hath hée —?
Plural. have wée —? have yée —? have they —?

Preterpluperfect *tenses terminations.*

Singul.	eram,	eras,	erat.	*Plural.*	eramus,	eratis,	erant.

Signes and significations.

Reason. *Singul.* I had—. thou hadst—. hee had—.
Plural. wee had—, yee had—. they had—.

Question. *Singul.* Had I—? hadst thou—? had hee—?
Plural. had wee—? had yee—? had they—?

Future *tenses terminations.*

Singular.	abo,	abis,	abit,	*Plural.*	abimus,	abitis,	abunt.
	ebo,	ebis,	ebit.		ebimus,	ebitis,	ebunt.
	am,	es,	et.		emus,	etis,	ent.
	iam,	ies,	iet.		iemus,	ietis,	ient.

Signes and significations.

Reason. *Sing.* I shal or wil—. thou shalt or wilt—. he shal or wil—.
Plur. wee shal or wil—. yee shal or wil.—they shal or wil—.

Quest. *Sing.* Shal or wil I—? shalt or wilt thou—? shal or wil hee—?
Plur. shal or wil wee—? shal or wil yee—? shal or wil they—?

Of the Imperative *mood.*

The Imperative is so called of the verb impero, which signifieth to command: for in the active it biddeth or commandeth to do, in the passive to bee done. This mood is varyed by the present tens only, and in that tens wanteth the first person singular.

Imperative mood Present *tenses terminations.*

Singular.	a,	ato.	et, ato.	*Plural.*	emus.	ate, atote.	ent, anto.
	e,	eto.	eat, eto.		eamus.	ete, etote.	eant, ento.
	e,	ito.	at, ito.		amus.	ite, itote.	ant, unto.
	i,	ito.	iat, ito.		iamus.	ite, itote.	iant, iunto.

Signes and significations.

—thou. let him—. let vs—. —yee. let them—.

Of the Optative, Subjunctive, *and* Potential *moods.*

These three moods are the same in their terminations, and do differ only in their signes and significations.

The Optative mood hath evermore an adverb of wishing ioyned with him, as Vtinam; and hath several english signes proper and annexed to every several tens, as followeth, and is called optative of the verb opto, which signifieth to wish.

The Subiunctive mood hath evermore some coniunction or adverb ioyned with him, and is englished in each tens as the Indicative, when it doth shew a reason; and is called the subiunctive of the verb subiungor, to bee ioyned vnder: for it hath always reference or belonging to some other verb ioyned in sentence with it.

The Potential mood hath neither adverb, nor coniunction ioyned with him: but hath several english signes proper & annexed to every several tens, as followeth, and is called the potential of the verb possum, which signifieth to may or can.

Optative, Subiunctive, *and* Potential *moods.*

Present *tenses terminations.*

Vtinam Cum	*Singular.*	em, es, et.		*Plural.*	emus, etis, ent.	
		eam, eas, eat.			eamus, eatis, eant.	
		am, as, at.			amus, atis, ant.	
		iam, ias, iat.			iamus, iatis, iant.	

Signes and significations.

Optative. God grant I—, god grant thou—, god grant hee—.

Subiunctive. When I—, when thou—, when hee—.

Potential. I may or can—, thou maist or canst—, hee may or can—.

Preterimperfect *tenses terminations.*

Vtinam Cum	*Singular.*	ārem, ares, aret.		*Plural.*	aremus, aretis, arent.	
		ērem, eres, eret.			eremus, eretis, erent.	
		ĕrem, eres, eret.			eremus, eretis, erent.	
		īrem, ires, iret.			iremus, iretis, irent.	

Signes and significations.

Optative. Would I did—, would thou didst—, would hee did—.

Subiunctive.

Subiunctive. When I did—. when thou didst—. when hee did—.
Potential. I might, could, would, should, or ought—. thou mightst, &c—.

Preterperfect *tenses terminations.*

Vtinam
Cum } *Singul.* erim, eris, erit. } *Plural.* erimus, eritis, erint.

Signes and significations.

Optative. I pray god I have—. I pray god thou hast &c.—
Subiunctive. When I have—. when thou hast—. when hee hath—.
Potential. I might &c have—. thou mightst &c have—.

Preterpluperfect *tenses terminations.*

Vtinam
Cum } *Singul.* issem, isses, isset. } *Plural.* issemus, issetis, issent.

Signes and significations.

Optative. Would I had—. would thou hadst—. would hee had—.
Subiunctive. When I had—. when thou hadst—. when hee had—.
Potential. I might &c had—. thou mightst &c had—.

Future *tenses terminations.*

Vtinam
Cum } *Singul.* ero, eris, erit. } *Plural.* erimus, eritis, erint.

Signes and significations.

Optative. God grant I—hereafter. god grant thou—hereafter.
Subiunctive. When I shal or wil—. when thou shalt or wilt—.
Potential. I may or can—hereafter. thou maist or canst—hereafter.

Of the Infinitive mood.

The Infinitive mood is so called, becaus it is not limited either with number or person: in the english it is commonly known by this signe (to).

Present *and* Preter-imperfect *tenses terminations.*	āre, ēre, ĕre, īre,	to——
Preterperfect *and* Preterpluperfect *tenses terminations.*	isse.	to have or had——
Future *tenses terminations formed of the latter supine.*	urum esse.	to—hereafter.

There belong also to the Infinitive mood of the active voice three gerunds, which have both active and passive signification, two supines, and two participles, as followeth with their several terminations, signes, and significations.

Gerunds *terminations.*

andi. endi. endi. iendi	signe, of english endeth in-ing.	ando. endo. endo. iendo.	signe, in english endeth in-ing.	andum. endum. endum. iendum.	signe, to english to— to bee—

Supines *terminations.*

The first	um	signification active.	to—
The latter	u	signification passive.	to bee—

Participles *active.*

Present *tenses terminations*	ans. ens. ens. iens.	english endeth in	ing.
Future *tense formed of the latter supine by putting to* rus	urus	signification active	to— or about to—

Participles

Participles of the preſent tens are declined and varied like nouns adiectives ending in ens, as if they were of the third declenſion of the nouns ſubſtantives. All other participles as wel this of the future in rus, as alſo thoſe participles of the paſſiue voice, one of the preter-tens ending in tus, ſus, or xus, and the other called the future in dus be declined like nouns adiectiues of three terminations ending in us, er, and ur, as hereafter more at large appeareth in the tipes of nouns adiectiues, and therefore called participles, becaus they have a verbs ſignification and a nouns variation.

Note that al verbs which want their ſupines (as many verbs do) want alſo the participle of the future in rus, and the future tens of the Infinitive mood active, which are formed of the latter ſupine.

Note alſo that the ſupines are formed of the preterperfect tenſe of the Indicative mood, and the ſame preterperfect tens is formed of the preſent tens of the Indicative mood; as hereafter is to bee learned by rules in the latine grammar.

Of the preterperfect tens of the Indicative mood bee formed the preterpluperfect tens of the ſame mood, the preterperfect tenſes, and the preterpluperfect tenſes of al the other moods by changing i the termination of the firſt perſon ſingular thereof into the ſeveral terminations of the ſame other ſeveral tenſes.

Theſe two verbs neuters, eo to go, and queo to may or can, or to bee able, have ibam and quibam in the preterimperfect tens of the Indicative mood, and ibo and quibo in the Future tens thereof, and in al other moods and tenſes are varied like verbs in io of the fourth conjugation: ſome few perſons of the preſent tens of each mood excepted, which retaine e.

A Synopſis *of the terminations of the ſeveral perſons* of each voice, and the laſt letters thorow-out mood and tens.

Every firſt perſon ſingular active and neuter in	o, i, or m.	
every ſecond ſingular in	s.	as, es, or is.
every third ſingular in	t.	at, et, or it.
every firſt plural in	mus.	amus, emus, or imus.
every ſecond plural in	tis.	atis, etis, or itis.
every third plural in	nt.	ant, ent, int, or unt.

Every first person singular passive deponent and commune in r;

every second singular in ris or re. { aris, eris, iris. / or / are, ere, ire.

every third singular in tur, atur, etur, or itur.
every first plural in mur. amur, emur, or imur.
every second plural in mini. amini, emini, or imini.
every third plural in ntur. antur, entur, or untur.

Let the teacher shew the particulars more fully, and the exceptions in both voices, in the Imperative moods chiefly, and in the preterperfect tens of the Indicative mood active second person singular, and in such tenses passive, as are formed of the participle of the pretertens and the verb Sum.

An advertisement to the teacher, very necessary that hee bee acquainted with the tru use of this method.

When children have committed the terminations of the latine verb, & the signes & attributes of the english in any reasonable measure to memory, which may easily bee effected & confirmed within one moneth, so that repetition bee daily made by particular question, which may bee proposed to many at once in this manner, videlicet

What are the terminations of the active voice, Indicative mood, present tens first conjugation? & so of the rest both active, and passive, and in like manner for the signes & significations of each mood & tens in both voices, & accordingly for the gaining of time, a joynt answer may bee had from many at once (one quick nimble tongue will draw on, & sharpen the rest) It may easily bee brought to pas within a quarter of a year, that dul children bee enabled to give latine for english & english for latine readily and truly thoroughout al verbs whatsoever, their gerunds, supines, and participles, with this caution, that forasmuch as the letters next before i the termination of the first person singular of the prætor perfect tens of the Indicative mood bee various & manifold, & cannot bee learned & knowen, until master Lilies rules for and touching the forming of præterperfect tenses bee learned, the teacher in the mean time supply them with the præterperfect tens, & shew & direct them into what other tenses terminations the letter i must bee changed to from the same.

And for more facility, and for help of childrens capacity & memory, it is expedient that the teacher begin with monosillables or dissillables of each conjugation: as no, neo, sino, scio, or the like; or trisillables at most, as venio, that the easy changing of one & the same consonant, or (as it is sometimes in the first and third

third coniugation, & in two verbs of the second cieo and vieo) vowel, or a few letters more from termination to termination may lead their apprehension to verbs of three, four, & five syllables, as ratiocinor, which in the second person plural of al preterimperfect tenses giveth eight syllables. And let him at first propose the english in every several person throughout al moods and tenses gradatim, & when they doubt, let them fly to the terminations of that tens, where they stick. And withal let the teacher often inculcate the letters and syllables, in which the several persons of each voice do end, which is the very Synopsis of al, and sometimes the letters the marks and notes of the several coniugations.

It is expedient likewise, that it be brought to their capacity, that in some tenses one termination serveth al coniugations, and that in some other tenses the last syllable is alike in al coniugations, and the only difference in the several letters, the markes & notes of the several coniugations, and that in some tenses in the second and third coniugation there is no other differencee, but in the production or correption of their letter e, as in al the preterimperfect tenses of both voices; al which wil bee done best by question.

In following this method the teacher shal soon perceive no smal advantage: for it wil not only make the forming of preterperfect tenses & supines familiar and almost natural unto children, but it wil also make them immediatly apt to make construction of short sentences, and it wil also make them expert in the proper use of gerunds, supines, and participles, when they are fitted to turn english into latine, & it will instruct them also in the english phrase, if the teacher pres home the terminations & last letters of the english significations & signes, as wel as of the latine; as in gerunds, and participles, & second & third persons singular differing from the rest, some of the second active being st, some dst, some lt, and some of the third active th; and so of the rest passiue the teacher may give a touch out of the english of the verb sum, which is a sure rule together with the signification of the verb.

For supplying of many tenses lacking in the passiue voice, it is necessary first to learn to vary the verb SVM.

Indicative *mood present tens.*

Singul. Sum, es, est. *Plural.* sumus, estis, sunt.

Reason. *Sing.* I am, thou art, hee is. *Plur.* Wee are, yee are, they are.

Quest. *Sing.* Am I? art thou? is hee? *Plur.* Are wee? are yee? are they?

Preter-

Preterimperfect *tenſe.*

Singul. Eram, eras, erat. *Plural.* Eramus, eratis, erant.

Reaſon. I was, thou waſt, hée was. Wée were, yée were, they were.
Queſt. Was I? waſt thou? was hée? Were wée? were yée? were they?

Preterperfect *tenſe.*

Singul. Fui, fuiſti, fuit. *Plural.* Fuimus, fuiſtis, fuerunt vel fuere.

Reaſon. *Singular.* I have béen, thou haſt béen, hée hath béen.
Plur. Wée have béen, yée have béen, they have béen.

Queſtion. *Singular.* Have I béen? haſt thou béen? hath hée béen?
Plural. Have wée béen? have yée béen? have they béen?

Preterpluperfect *tenſe.*

Singul. Fueram, fueras, fuerat. *Plural.* Fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Reaſon. *Singular.* I had béen, thou hadſt béen, hée had béen.
Plural. Wée had béen, yée had béen, they had béen.

Queſtion. *Singular.* Had I béen? hadſt thou béen? had hée béen?
Plural. Had wée béen? had yée béen? had they béen?

Future *tenſe.*

Singul. Ero, eris, erit. *Plural.* Erimus, eritis, erunt.

Reaſon. I ſhal or wilbée, thou ſhalt or wilt bee, hee ſhal or wil bee.
Wée ſhal or wilbee, yee ſhal or wilbee, they ſhal or wilbee.

Queſt. Shal or wil I bee? ſhalt or wilt thou bee? ſhal or wil he bee?
Shal or wil wee be? ſhal or wil ye be? ſhal or wil they bee?

Impe-

Imperative *mood preſent tenſe.*

Singul. Sis, es, eſto be thou. Sit, eſto let him bee.

Plural. Simus let vs bee. Eſte, ſitis, eſtote bee yee. ſint, ſunto let them bee.

Optative, Subiunctive, *and* Potential *mood preſent tens.*

Sing. Sim, ſis, ſit. Plural. Simus, ſitis, ſint.

Optative — God grant I bee. God grant thou bee, &c.
Subiunctive — When I am, when thou art, when hee is, &c.
Potential — I may or can bee, thou maiſt or canſt bee, &c.

Preterimperfect *tens.*

Sing. Eſſem, eſſes, eſſet. Plur. eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Optative — Would I were, would thou wereſt, &c.
Subiunctive — When I was, when thou waſt, when hee was &c.
Potential. — I might, would, could, ſhould, or ought be &c.

Preterperfect *tens.*

Singul. Fuerim, fueris, fuerit. Plur. Fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Optative. I pray god I have been, I pray god thou haſt been. &c.
Subiunctive — When I have been, when thou haſt been, &c.
Potential. — I might &c had been, thou mighteſt &c have been. &c.

Preterpluperfect *tense*.

Singul. Fuissem, fuissies, fuisset. *Plural.* Fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Optative. Would I had been, would thou hast been, &c.
Subiunctive. When I had been, when thou hadst been, &c.
Potential. I might &c. had been, thou mightst &c. had been &c.

Future *tens*.

Singul. Fuero, fueris, fuerit. *Plural.* Fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Optative. God grant I bee heerafter, &c.
Subiunct. When I shal or wil be, when thou shalt or wilt be, &c.
Potential. I may or can bee heerafter, &c.

Infinitive *mood*.

Present *and* Preterimperfect *tense*, Esse, to bee.
Preterperfect *and* Preterpluperfect *tense*, Fuisse, to have or had been.
Future *tense* ——— Fore *vel* Futurum esse } to bee heerafter.

Participles.

Present *tense* ——— Ens, being.
Future *tense in* rus ——— Futurus, wil bee heerafter.

Of the Passive *voice*.

Indicative *mood present tenses terminations*.

Singular.
or, ātis *vel* are, atur.
eor, ēris *vel* ere, etur.
or, ĕris *vel* ere, itur.
ior, īris *vel* ire, itur.

Plural.
amur, amini, antur.
emur, emini, entur.
imur, imini, untur.
imur, imini, iuntur.

Signet

Signes and ſignifications.

Reaſon. *Sing.* I am——, thou art——, hee is.
Plur. Wee are——, yee are——, they are

Queſtion. *Sing.* Am I——? art thou——? is hee?
Plur. Are wee——? are yee——? are they?

Preterimperfect *tenſes terminations.*

Singular.
ābar, abaris *vel* abare, abatur.
ebar, ebaris *vel* ebare, ebatur.
ēbar, ebaris *vel* ebare, ebatur.
iebar, iebaris *vel* iebare, iebatur.

Plural.
abamur, abamini, abantur.
ebamur, ebamini, ebantur.
ēbamur, ebamini, ebantur.
iebamur, iebamini, iebatur

Signes and ſignifications.

Reaſon. *Sing.* I was——, thou waſt——, hee was——,
Plur. Wee were——, yee were——, they were——,

Queſtion. *Sing.* Was I——? waſt thou——? was hee——?
Plur. Were we——? were yee——? were they——?

Preterperfect *tenſe formed of the participle of the Preter tenſe and the verb* Sum, *thus.*

Sing. Ego us ſum vel fui——, us es vel fuiſti——, us eſt vel fuit——.
Plur. Nos i ſumus vel fuimus——, i eſtis vel fuiſtis——, i ſunt fuerūt vel fuere

Signes and ſignificacions.

Reaſon. *Sing.* I have been——, thou haſt been——, he hath been——,
Plur. Wee have been——, yee have been——, they have been——,

Queſt. *Sing.* Have I been——? haſt thou been——? hath hee been——?
Plur. Have wee been——? have yee been? have they been——?

Preterpluperfect *tens formed likewiſe of the participle of the Preter tens and the verb* Sum, *thus.*

Sing. Ego us eram vel fueram——, us eras vel fueras——, us erat vel fuerat——,
Plur. Nos i eramus vel fueramus——, i eratis vel fueratis——, i erant vel fuerant.

Signes and ſignifications.

Reaſon. *Sing.* I had been—, thou hadſt been—, hee had been—.
Plur. Wee had been—, yee had been—, they had been—.

Queſt. *Sing.* Had I been—? hadſt thou been? had he been—?
Plur. Had we been—? had yee been—, had they been—?

Future *tenſes terminations.*

Singular.	abor, aberis vel abere, abitur.		*Plural.*	abimur, abimini, abuntur.
	ebor, eberis vel ebere, ebitur.			ebimur, ebimini, ebuntur.
	ar, eris vel ere, etur.			emur, emini, entur.
	iar, ieris vel iere, ietur.			iemur, iemini, ientur.

Signes and ſignifications.

Reaſon. *Sing.* I ſhal or wilbee ——, thou ſhalt or wilt bee —— &c.
Plur. Wee ſhal or wilbee ——, yee ſhal or wil bee —— &c.

Queſt. *Sing.* Shal or wil I bee—? ſhalt or wilt thou bee —— ? &c.
Plur. Shal or wil wee bee—? ſhal or wil yee bee —— ? &c.

Imperative *mood preſent tenſes terminations.*

Singulariter.	are, ator,	etur, ator,	*Pluraliter.*	emur,	amini, aminor,	entur, antor.
	ere, etor,	eatur, etor,		eamur,	emini, eminor,	eantur, entor.
	ere, itor,	atur, itor,		amur,	imini, iminor,	antur, untor.
	ire, itor,	iatur, itor,		iamur,	imini, iminor,	iantur, iuntor.

Signes and ſignifications.

Bee thou—, let him bee—, let vs bee—, bee yee—, let them bee—.

Optative, Subiunctive, *and* Potential *moods.*

Preſent *tenſes terminations.*

Singular.	er, eris vel ere, etur.	*Plural.*	emur, emini, entur.
	ear, earis vel eare, eatur.		eamur, eamini, eantur.
	ar, aris vel are, atur.		amur, amini, antur.
	iar, iaris vel iare, iatur.		iamur, iamini, iantur.

Signes

Signes and significations.

Optative. God grant I bee—. god grant thou bee—, &c.
Subiunctive. When I am—. when thou art—. &c.
Potential. I may or can bee—. thou maiſt or canſt bee—. &c.

Preterimperfect *tenſes terminations.*

Singul.	arer, areris vel arere, aretur.	*Plural.*	aremur, aremini, arentur.
	erer, ereris vel erere, eretur.		eremur, eremini, erentur.
	erer, ereris vel erere, eretur.		eremur, eremini, erentur.
	irer, ireris vel irere, iretur.		iremur, iremini, irentur.

Signes and ſignifications.

Optative. Would I were—. would thou wereſt—. &c.
Subiunctive. When I was—. when thou waſt—. &c.
Potential. I might &c bee—. thou mightſt &c bee—. &c.

Preterperfect *tens formed of the participle of the* Preter tens and the verb SVM, thus.

Sing. us ſim vel fuerim—, us ſis vel fueris—, us ſit vel fuerit—.
Plur. i ſimus vel fuerimus—, i ſitis vel fueritis—, i ſint vel fuerint.

Signes and ſignifications.

Optative. I pray god I have been—. I pray god thou haſt been—&c.
Subiunctive. When I have been—. when thou haſt been—. &c.
Potential. I might &c have been—. thou mightſt &c have been—.

Preterpluperfect *tens formed likewiſe of the parti-* ciple of the preter tens and the verb SVM, thus.

Sing. us eſſem vel fuiſſem—, us eſſes vel fuiſſes—, us eſſet vel fuiſſet—.
Plur. i eſſemus vel fuiſſemus—, i eſſetis vel fuiſſetis—, i eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Signes and ſignifications.

Optative. Would I had been—, would thou haddſt been—. &c.
Subiunctive. When I had been—. when thou haddſt been—. &c.
Potential. I might &c had been—, thou mightſt &c had been &c.—

Future *tens formed likewiſe of the participle of the* preter tens, and the verb SVM, thus.

Sing. us ero vel fuero—, us eris vel fueris—, us erit vel fuerit—.
Plur. i erimus vel fuerimus—, i eritis vel fueritis—, erunt vel fuerint.

Optative. God grant I be—hereafter. god grant thou be—hereafter.
Subiunctive. when I shal or will be—when thou shalt or will be—
Potent. I may or can be-hereafter. thou maist or canst be-hereafter

Infinitive mood Present *and* Preterimperfect *tenses terminations.*

Nis { āri. ēri. i. īri. } *Signe and signification* To bee —;

Preterperfect *and* Preterpluperfect *tense formed of the participle of the Pretertens and* the verb SVM.

{ um esse vel fuisse. *Signe and signification.* To have or had been—;

Future *tens formed of the two participles Passive, and the Infinitive mood* iri *and* esse.

am iri, vel { andum esse. endum esse. endum esse. iendum esse. } *signe and signification.* To be-hereafter;

Participles *belonging to the Passive voice.*

Preter tense ending in { tus. sus. xus. } english ends in d, t, s, n.

Formed of the latter supine ending in tu, su. or xu. by putting to, s;

Future *in* dus.

Terminations { andus. endus. endus, iendus. } *signification.* To bee—.

Pote

How the participles must bee declined, is already shewed in the active voice, where they are referred to the declining of nouns adiectives.

Note that although the masculine genders termination bee only mentioned in the tipes of such tenses, as are formed of the participle and the verb Sum: yet the other genders feminine and neuter may and must bee some times vsed in speaking and writing both in the accusative case with the Infinitive mood, and also in the nominative singular and plural with other moods.

Note that the verb Deponent and the verb Commune have gerunds, supines, and participles belonging to the active voice, as wel as those two participles belonging to the passive voice. Except the verb Deponent be like a verb Neuter in signification, that is in transitive, and cannot govern an accusative case: for then the verb Deponent hath not the future in dus.

An advertisement to the teacher.

SInce the participle of the Future in dus may bee better and easier formed by termination, what need wee go about to the genitive case of the participle of the present tens, and from that to the preter-imperfect tens of the Indicative mood, children being by so many windings brought even into a maze; as much may bee said for some other tenses both participles and verbs: The teacher shal hereby ease himself much and gain much contentment, if hee instruct by question and often inculcation; what is therefore wanting in any signes and significations of any of the persons singular or plural in either voice, or in the verb Sum in the Optative, Potential, or Subiunctive moods, hee may supply by question, when cause is, and so it wilbee surer fastened. But it is very necessary that the terminations bee committed to memory exceeding surely, and that the teacher press home the several signes of each mood and tens by dictate, which being wel inculcated, sticketh faster than rules of book do: For many sad capacities a memoryes wil conceive and retain that by dictate, which they never wil by or from the book.

Eight irregular verbs, having a form of declining, differing from regular verbs of either voice, active or passive.

Indica-

Indicative *mood preſent tens.*

Singul.	Poſſum, potes, poteſt.	*Plural.* poſſumus, poteſtis, poſſunt.
	Volo, vis, vult.	volumus, vultis, volunt.
	Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.	nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
	Malo, mavis, mavult.	malumus, mavultis, malunt.
	Edo, edis vel es, edit vel eſt.	edimus, editis vel eſtis, edũt.
	Fio, fis, fit.	fimus, fitis, fiunt.
	Fero, fers, fert.	ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
	Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.	ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Preterimperfect *tenſe.*

Singul. Poteram. Volebam. Nolebam. Malebam. Edebam. Fiebam. Ferebam. } as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant.

Ferebar, ferebaris vel bare, batur. *Plur.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterperfect *tenſe.*

Sing. Potui. Volui. Nolui. Malui. Edi. Tuli. } iſti, it. *Plural.* imus, iſtis, erunt vel ere.

Factus Latus } ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit.

Plur. ti ſumus vel fuimus, ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperfect *tenſe.*

Singular. Potueram. Volueram. Nolueram. Malueram. Ederam. Tuleram. } eras, erat. *Plu.* eramus, eratis, erant.

Factus Latus } eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat.

Plural. ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future

Future *tense.*

Singul.
Potero, poteris, poterit. *Plur.* poterimus, poteritis, poterint.
Volam, Edam.
Nolam, Fiam. } es, et. *Plural.* emus, etis, ent.
Malam, Feram.
Ferar, ferêris vel ferêre, feretur. *Plur.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Imperative *mood present tens.*

Possum, volo, malo, have none Imperative mood.

Singular.
Noli, nolito.
es, esto. } edat esto.
ede, edito. } edito.
Fito tu, fiat fito.
Fer ferto, ferat ferto.
Ferre } feratur
Fertor } fertor.

Plural.
nolite, nolitote.
edamus { edite, editote } edant,
este, estote } edunto.
Fiamus, fite fitote, fiant fiunto.
Feramus, ferte fertote, ferant ferunto.
feramur, { ferimini, feriminor, } { ferantur, feruntor.

Optative, Subjunctive, *and* Potential *mood.*

Present tens.

Singul.
Possim, velim, } is, it. *Plural.* imus, itis, int.
Nolim, malim, }
Edam,
Fiam, } as, at. *Plural.* amus, atis, ant.
Feram,
Ferar, aris vel are, atur. *Plural.* amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperfect *tens.*

Singul.
Possem, Ederem vel essem,
Vellem,
Nollem, Fierem, } es, et. *Plural.* emus, etis, ent.
Mallem, Ferrem,
Ferrer, reris vel rere, retur. *Plural.* remur, remini, rentur.

Preterperfect tenſe.

Singular. Potuerim, Maluerim, Voluerim, Ederim, Noluerim, Tulerim, eris, erit. *Plu.* erimus, eritis, erint.
Factus, Latus, ſim vel fuerim, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit.
Plural. ti ſimus vel fuerimus, ti ſitis vel fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe.

Singular. Potuiſſem, Maluiſſem, Voluiſſem, Ediſſem, Noluiſſem, Tuliſſem, iſſes, iſſet, *Plu.* iſſemus, iſſetis, iſſent.
Factus, Latus, eſſem vel fuiſſem, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet.
Plur. ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Future tens.

Singular. Potuero, Maluero, Voluero, Edero, Noluero, Tulero, eris, erit. *Plur.* erimus, eritis, erint.
Factus, Latus, ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit.
Plur. ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitive mood *Preſent and Preter-imperfect tens.*

Poſſe, to may or can, or to bee able.
Velle, to wil, or to bee willing.
Nolle, to nil, or to bee unwilling.
Malle, to have rather, or bee more willing.
Edere vel eſſe, to eat.
Ferre, to bear or ſuffer.
Fieri, to bee made or done.
Ferri to bee born or ſuffered.

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tens.

Potuiſſe, Maluiſſe, Voluiſſe, Ediſſe, Noluiſſe, Tuliſſe, *Factum*, *Latum* eſſe vel fuiſſe,

Fu-

Future *tens*.

Esurum esse.	*F*actum iri vel faciendum esse.
*L*aturum esse.	*L*atum iri vel ferendum esse.

The other four possum, volo, nolo, and malo, have no Future tens of the Infinitive mood, becaus they also want the participle of the Future in rus, and the supines, of which they must have been formed.

Gerunds:
- Volendi, volendo, volendum.
- Nolendi, nolendo, nolendum.
- Malendi, malendo, malendum.
- Edendi, edendo, edendum.
- Ferendi, ferendo, ferendum.

Possum, Fio, and Feror the passive have no gerunds.

Supines	1. Esum vel estum.	2. Esu vel estu,	of Edo.
	1. Latum.	2. Latu.	of Fero.

The other six have no supines, and therefore no participles of the future in rus.

Participles.

Present *tense*.	Potens, volens, nolens. Malens, edens, ferens.	Future *tense*.	Factus of Fio. Latus of Feror.
Future *in* rus.	Esurus vel esturus, of edo. Laturus of fero.	Future *in* dus.	Faciendus of Fio. Ferendus of Feror.

Al Participles have the same manner of declining, as is mentioned before in the active voice.

To the Teacher.

The Teacher holding the same course with these verbs, as is to be held with regular verbs, shal find it no difficult matter vpon the question, for children to give first latine for english, and the english for latine, although they commit them to memory but even cursorily at the first. It wilbe as easily brought to pass in al neuter passives. Whereas in the present tens of the active voice, do, is set for a signe thereof, and did, in the preter imperfect tens of the same voice, the Teacher may easily acquaint the scholer that the

ſignification of the verb will ſuffice ſometimes in either tens without the ſigne, and that the termination of the ſecond ſingular of the preſent tenſes engliſh is then eſt, and of the third ſingular, eth; and of the preterimperfect tens the ſecond ſingular is, edſt, and all the reſt, ed, the engliſh ſignes of all the reſt are immutable. In the Potential mood the teacher may for brevity ſometimes vſe might, ſometimes would, ſometimes could, ſometimes ſhould, ſometimes ought: and hee ſhal find it the eaſieſt way to begin with the potentiall before the optative or ſubiunctive, and that when children are perfect therein, it will bee a ſmal matter to add an adverb or coniunction, to anſwer the engliſh ſignes of the optative and ſubiunctive in any verb whatſoever.

And whereas in the paſſive voice in ſuch tenſes thereof as are made by of the verb Sum, & the participle of the preter tens there is ſet between the ſeveral perſons a ſhort line thus — it is only to diſtinguiſh them one from another, for the eaſe of childrens capacities.

Of a Noun.

A Noun is a name, or word given to, and of a thing, or things, whereby they may be conceived in the mind of man, and by which one man may expres his meaning to another touching thoſe things which the noun, name, or word ſignifieth, as, noun, name, word, thing, mind, man, meaning, and the like.

The noun is eaſily knowen from other parts of ſpeach both in the engliſh and latine, if the other bee compared, and conſidered; and in the latine the noun may for a great part bee diſcerned by many of his terminations from other parts; from the pronoun in the latine eaſily: becaus the pronoun is bounded in a ſmal number, being but fifteen and certen compounds, from the verb and words derived from verbs, as gerunds, ſupines, and participles in part by terminations in the latine, and in part by ſignes and ſignifications in the engliſh.

There are two ſorts of nouns: one whereof is underſtood of and by himſelf, and is therefore called noun ſubſtantive, & is declined under one gender, or els under two at the moſt.

The other cannot bee underſtood by himſelf, but muſt bee ioyned to a noun ſubſtantive, and is therefore called adiective, and hath two manners of declining under the three prime genders, maſculine, feminine, and neuter, called the common of three.

There belongeth to the declining of a noun four things,
- Number.
- Caſe.
- Gender. and
- Declenſion.

Number

Numbers two, the singular, and the plural.

The singular signifieth only one, as thus; a boy, a book, a master, an art.

The plural signifieth more then one, as thus; boyes, books, masters, arts.

In the english the numbers are thus easily knowen asunder, for a word of the singular hath always this particle (a), and sometimes (the) before it, and to the plural is alwayes added the letter (s) (some few excepted,) as men, women, children, brethren, kine, oxen, sheep, cattle, feet, teeth, geese.

In the latine the numbers are for the most part distinguished by terminations.

Cases in each number six, the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative. They are to be knowen asunder in the latine by their terminations; in the english they cannot bee otherwise distinguished in the same number, but by their construction, either concordance, or dependance.

Genders seven, the masculine, the feminine, the neuter, the common of two, the doubtful, the epicene and the common of three.

Of these seven genders the first three, Masculine, feminine, and neuter bee the cheif and principal: for the other four bee made up of them.

The masculine is a word, or is used as a word of the male kind, as it were belonging to a man.

The feminine is a word, or is used as a word of the female kind, as it were belonging to a woman.

The neuter is a word, neither male nor female.

The common of two is such, as when the same word may bee used in, and applied to both kinds and genders, male and female, but not of the same thing, nor at the same time in a continued phrase and speach.

The doubtful is such, as when a word may bee used in and applied to both kinds and genders, male and female at one and the same time in a continued phrase and speach.

The epicene is such, as when both kinds male and female are signified and expressed by one and the same word, under one and the same gender either masculine or feminine.

The common of three comprehendeth only nouns adiectives, pro-

nouns adiectives, and participles; as followeth in the declining of adiectives.

The genders of nouns substantives cannot bee knowen by their terminations and declensions; but are to bee found by certen rules in the latine grammar.

There be five declensions of nouns substantives, which bee varied and distinguished by these five tipes and figures following.

Of the first Declension.

The first Declension receiveth al nouns of the masculine, feminine, commune of two, and doubtful gender ending in a not increasing in the genitive case, but no neuters ending in a, or otherwise.

The tipes and terminations of the first Declension.

Singul.	Nominativo	a	*Plural.*	Nominativo	æ
	Genitivo	æ		Genitivo	arum
	Dativo	æ		Dativo	is
	Accusativo	am		Accusativo	as
	Vocativo	a		Vocativo	æ
	Ablativo	a		Ablativo	is.

Some irregular words there bee of this Declension ending in as, es and e derived from the greek, whose form of declining is hereafter set forth in the latine grammar, together with some latine words irregular in some of their cases.

Of the second Declension.

The second Declension receiveth nouns of the masculine gender in us, ius, er, ir, ur, and some feminines in us, and three neuters in us, virus, pelagus, and vulgus (but virus is for the most part indeclinable, and pelagus and vulgus sometimes of the masculine gender) and al neuters in um; of which some ending in r encrease in the genitive case, but none other.

The

The tipes and terminations of the second Declenſion.

Nom.	us,er,ur. / ius,ir,um.				Neuters.
Singul. Gen.	i	Plural.	Nom.	i	a
Dat.	o		Gen.	orum	
Acc.	um		Dat.	is	
Voc.	e,er,ur. / i,ir,um.		Acc.	os	a
Abl.	o		Voc.	i	a
			Abl.	is	

Here is to be noted, that every noun of this Declenſion, whoſe nominative endeth in us, hath his vocative ending in e; except Deus, god, which hath Deus in the vocative caſe, and filius, a ſon, which hath fili in the vocative caſe.

Alſo every proper name of a man ending in ius in the nominative, hath his vocative ending in i, the laſt ſyllable, us being caſt away.

Theſe fir, agnus, a lamb, lucus, a grove or wood, vulgus the common people, populus, the people, chorus, a company of ſingers or dancers, fluvius, a flood or river, have their vocative ſingular both in e and in us.

The vocative of al other nouns in this Declenſion & al the other Declenſions is like the nominative in both numbers, as is figured in the ſeveral tipes.

Note alſo that al nouns of the neuter gender of this Declenſion, & al other of the third and fourth Declenſion in whatſoever termination they end, have the nominative, the accuſative, and the vocative alike in both numbers, and in the plural number they end al in a, as is figured in the ſeveral tipes.

Of the third Declenſion.

The third Declenſion receiveth al neuters ending in a: but none other genders ending in a, nor neuters ending in um, nor any nouns ending in ir with i, but in yr with y, and al other terminations of what gender ſoever they be, al encreaſing in the genitive caſe, except ſome nouns ending in e, er, es, and is, and one in x, ſcilicet

The

The type and terminations of the third Declension.

			Neuters.		Neuters.
Singul.	Nom.	is manifold.	Plurat. Nom.	es.	a
	Gen.	is.	Gen.	um or ium.	
	Dat.	i.	Dat.	bus.	
	Acc.	em or im, or both.	Acc.	es.	a
	Vo.	as the nominative.	Voc.	es.	a
	Ab.	e or i, or both.	Ab.	bus.	

To the teacher.

BEcaus nouns of the same termination in the nominative of this third Declension encrease diuersly in the genitive, and cannot bee bounded with strict rules, and becaus it is necessary that the scholer euen in his very entrance bee in as full measure as may bee, therewith acquainted, The teacher may direct him to take a view of matter in the annotations vpon the second and third special rule concerning the genders of nouns, where hee may receiue great help therein with the teachers ayd, though hee commit nothing thereof to memory.

Of the fourth Declension.

The fourth Declension receiueth none other terminations but masculines and femininies in us, and of the doubtful gender in us two, penus, and specus, and neuters irregular and defective in u, which neuters haue the nominatiue, the accusatiue, and the vocatiue plural ending in a, according to the figure following, but no word of this declension encreaseth in the genitiue case.

The type and terminations of the fourth Declensions.

			Neuters.		Neuters.
Singul.	Nom.	us	Plurat. Nom.	us	a
	Gen.	us	Gen.	uum	
	Da.	ui	Da.	ibus	
	Acc.	um	Acc.	us	a
	Vo.	us	Voc.	us	a
	Ab.	u	Abl.	ibus	

Of

Of the fifth Declenſion.

The fifth Declenſion receiveth only feminines in ies, & ſome in es without i, & one maſculine meridies, and one doubtful dies, al encreaſing in the genitive caſe.

The types and terminations of the fifth Declenſion.

Singul.	Nom.	es	*Plural.*	Nom.	es
	Gen.	ei		Gen.	erum
	Da.	ei		Dat.	ebus
	Ac.	em		Acc	es
	Vo.	es		Voc.	es
	Ab.	e		Abl.	ebus

The declining of nouns adiectives is twofold, as followeth.

A tipe of declining of nouns adiectives poſſeſſives ending in er, urus, ſuperlatives in imus, ſimus, limus, rimus, & participles in tus, ſus, xus, rus, & dus, having three terminations in al caſes, except the dative & ablative plural, & in them but one termination ſerving to al genders; the terminations of the maſculine & neuter gender being in every caſe the ſame with nouns ſubſtantives of the ſecond Declenſion, & the terminations of the feminine gender being the ſame with nouns ſubſtantives of the firſt Declenſion.

Singulariter.	Nom.	er, ur, us,	a, um	*Pluraliter.* Nom.	i, æ, a
	Gen.	i, æ, i		Gen.	orum, arum, orum
	Dat.	o, æ, o		Dat.	is
	Acc.	um, am, um		Acc.	os, as, a
	Voc.	er, ur, c.	a, um	Voc.	i, æ, a
	Ab.	o, a, o.		Abl.	is.

Theſe eight adiectives vnus, totus, ſolus, vllus, alius, alter, vter and neuter together with their compounds have only one termination ius in the genitive caſe ſingular, & only one other in the dative ſingular (i) ſerving al genders; & alius hath for his neuter gender in the

nominative & the accusative singular aliud, not alium; & in none other case do they differ from this manner of declining; saving that the last five do want the vocative case; & the first vnus hath not the plural number, but when it is ioyned with a word wͤ lacketh the singular.

A tipe & form of declining of adiectives possessives ending in is, ens, ons, eps, ops, ers, ors, ax, ex, ix, ox, ar, and in us one, as vetus old, and adiectives of the comparative degrée in ior, aud ius, and al participles of the present tens in ans and ens: & al these, except those ending in is, & those of the comparative degrée, have only one termination in the nominative case singular, the terminations of al being in al the oblique cases the same with nouns substantives of the third declension.

is, e	Genit. is.		Nom.	is, e.		No.	es, ia, some es, a
ans	antis	Singular.	Gen.	is.	Plur.	Ge.	ium, some um
ens	entis		Dat.	i.		Dat.	ibus.
ons	ontis		Acc.	em, e.		Ac.	es, ia, some es, a
eps	ipis or ipitis		Voc.	is, e.		Voc.	es, ia, some es, a
			Ab.	i. some e or i.		Abl.	ibus.
ops	opis						
ers	ertis						
ors	ortis or ordis						
ar	aris						
er	eris or rîs						
or	oris						
ior, ius	ioris						
os	otis						
us	eris						
es	itis or etis						
ax	acis						
ex, ix	icis						
ox	ocis						

Divers adiectives there bée ending in er, or, es, os, having no neuter gender, which make their ablative singular only in e, & the genitive plural in um, not in ium.

Al adiectives of the comparative degrée, & al other having the neuter gender, except the nominative end in is or er, make the ablative singular both in e & i.

Al make their genitive plural in ium, & the neuter gender in the nominative, accusative, & vocative plural in ia: except one in us, vetus, & al adiectives of the comparative degrée, & they make their genitive plural in um, not in ium, & their neuter gender in the nominative, accusative & vocative plural in a, not ia; only plus maketh in the genitive plural, plurium.

There bée certen adiectives ending in is, which sometimes have thrée terminations in the nominative case singular; the masculine in er, the feminine in is, & the neuter in e; eleven in number, celer, celeber, saluber, acer, alacer, volucer, campester, equester, pedester, sylvester, paluster.

These

These two adiectives ambo, *both, and* duo, *two, are thus declined pluraly only.*

Plural.	Nom.	ambo,	ambæ,	ambo.	in like manner duo.
	Gen.	amborum,	ambarum,	amborum.	
	Dat.	ambobus,	ambabus,	ambobus.	
	Acc.	ambos,	ambas,	ambo.	
	Voc.	ambo,	ambæ,	ambo.	
	Abl.	ambobus,	ambabus,	ambobus.	

Touching the genders of nouns adiectives, and participles in both the tipes afoꝛegoing, as also in theſe two woꝛds ambo and duo, it is to bæ noted, where there are in one caſe thꝛæ terminations, the firſt is the maſculine gender, the ſecond the feminine, the third the neuter.

And where there are but two terminations in one caſe, the firſt is both the maſculine and the feminine, called the common of two gender, the laſt, the neuter.

And when there bæ two terminations in the ablative ſingular, and no moꝛe, they both ſerbe to every gender.

And where there is but one termination in a caſe, that one termination ſerbeth to al genders, and is called pꝛoperly the common of thꝛæ, and the ſame rule holdeth in pꝛonoun adiectives.

Of the Compariſon of Adiectiues.

MOſt adiectives (nouns adiectives interrogatives, reddities, numerals, indefinites, and deriuatives being excepted) accoꝛding to the quantities, qualities, meaſures, and diſtances of things, of which they are ſpoken, do exceed in ſence, and theꝛefoꝛe do admit thꝛæ degrees of Compariſon, called the Poſitive, the Comparatiue and the Superlatiue.

The ſignification of the poſitive is abſolute without exces, as high, hard, ſoft, leng, ſhoꝛt, great, ſmal: his terminations in the latine appeare beſoꝛe in the ſeueral tipes and foꝛms of declining.

The ſignification of the comparatiue doth ſomewhat exceed the poſitive, as higher, harder, ſofter, longer, ſhoꝛter, greater, ſmaller, his

terminations in the latine bee or eus ; which terminations or eus are to bee added to the first case of the positiue, that endeth in i, as of duri,durior,durius.

The signification of the superlatiue exceedeth the positiue in the highest degree,as highest, hardest, softest, longest, shortest, greatest, smallest;his terminations in the latine be limus,rimus,simus ,or mus without li,ri,or si,compared irregularly; It is for the most part formed likewise of the first case of the positiue, that endeth in i by adding thereto simus, s being doubled, as of duri,durissimus.

But euery positiue that endeth in er,taketh to it rimus, & so is the superlatiue thereof formed,as pulcher,pulcherrimus.

Six positiues ending in lis, humilis,similis,facilis, gracilis, agilis, docilis, do make the superlatiue by changing lis into llimus, l being doubled,as humilis,humillimus.

And if a vowel stand before us, the last sillable of a positiue then it is compared,and the degrees thereof expressed by two adverbs, magis more,and maximè most,as pius godly,magis pius,more godly, maximè pius,most godly.

Many other vnusual, irregular and defectiue comparisons there are,which are fully set out in the comparison of nouns adiectiues in maister Lilies grammar.

An aduertisement to the teacher.

The order and method of teaching the variation of the noun by ttpe and termination being as new and vnheard of, as that of the verb,it being not altogether by the same form; for latine cannot bee giuen for english, nor english for latine in the variation of the cases of the noun, although it may in the noun adiective in forming the degrees of comparison, as also in deriuing the aduerb from the adiective, and in comparing thereof, and in drawing the abstract from the concrete , and again the concrete from the abstract,or the aduerb,or each from other; and this way is of excellent vse; becaus it doth both instruct and inform children in the knowledge and distinction of euery one of those words from each other, as also from other parts of speach by the very terminations. It is therefore necessary to set downe the true vse of the method,which is most conuenient bee handled by question thus: What is the termination of the genitiue case singular of the first declension? What of the second? What of the third? What of the fourth? What of the fifth? and so of euery case in the same order; and that children bee likewise thoroughly acquainted

how

how many cases in every declension are alike, as in the first, the genitive and dative singular, the nominative and vocative plural, al in æ diptong; the nominative the vocative and the ablative singular al in a; the dative and the ablative plural of the first, as also of the second in is; and so of the rest, how both they are alike in their own, as also in other declensions; as in the fourth there are fiue cases alike, in the fifth five, as also in the third three cases plural like those five: and so of some others. The same course of question is likewise to bee followed with adiectives. The teacher, as in the verbs method, so in this of the noun shal find much advantage and furtherance, and receive much contentment, and give himselfe ease. For the terminations being wel imprinted work no slender effect, aswel of the distinction of declension from declension, of case from case, as also of the noun from the verb, and other words; and in a marvailous manner do adapt children to construction. For the number of sillables of that noun, or the sillable, which must be varied, and the consonant or vowel, which must close with the termination being knowen, children wil by many degrees more speedily bee made perfect and ready in giving any case at first question without gradatim declining, than they can bee by example. Whosoever maketh trial, wil soon perceive it, if when the child doubteth, hee fly to the termination of that case, wherin hee doubteth. For this order of varying the noun by tipe giveth as much like to memory, as that of the verb; and maketh the adiective by hys many terminations in a case more facile than the substantive.

Of a Pronoun.

A Pronoun is a word much like to a noun, and is used in shewing and rehearsing, and is easily known from other parts of speach: for there are in number but these fiftæn: Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras; & certen compounds of these, as egomet, tute, idem, and many other; and to these is added also qui, quæ, quod, with his compounds.

Eight of these pronouns ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, and is bee primitives; for they bæ not derived of others; and they bæ also called Demonstratives, becaus they shew a thing, that was not spoken of before: of which eight the three first ego, tu, sui, may bæ rightly called pronoun substantives, for they stand in speach by themselves, and so doth also ipse sometimes; for it may bæ used in the several numbers and genders either for ego, tu, nos, or vos, ille, or illi.

Four of those eight Demonstratives, hic, ille, iste and is bee sometimes together with idem and qui called relatives, becaus they rehears a word, that went before in speaking or writing; and they bee sometimes used as pronouns adiectives, and doe depend on Substantives.

The other seven meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, bee Derivatives, for they be derived of mei, tui, sui, nostri and vestri the genitive cases of the primitives, ego, tu, sui, nos, and vos.

The first five meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester bee called possessives; because they bee used, when action or possession is spoken of, or signified.

The two last nostras, vestras, together with the noun cujas bee called gentiles; becaus they are used, when countries or nations, sects or factions are spoken of.

And al the seven as wel as cujas may bee rightly called adiectives; becaus they never stand in speach by themselves, but are ever ioyned with, and do depend on substantives.

The same four things, which belong to the declining of a noun, belong likewise to the declining of a pronoun; number, case, gender, and declension.

There bee four Declensions of Pronouns.

These three ego, tu, sui, bee of the first declension, and haue their genitiue case singular ending in i.

Singular.	Nom.	Ego	I.	*Plural.*	Nom.	nos	wee.
	Gen.	mei	of mee.		Gen.	nostrum vel nostri	of vs.
	Dat.	mihi	to mee.		Dat.	nobis	to vs.
	Acc.	me	mee.		Acc.	nos	vs.
	Voc.	caret.			Voc.	caret.	
	Abl.	a me	from mee.		Abl.	a nobis	from vs.

Singul.

Singul.	Nom.	tu	thou.	*Plural.*	Nom.	vos / vestrum / vel / vestri	yée.
	Gen.	tui	of thée.		Gen.		of yée.
	Dat.	tibi	to thée.		Dat.	vobis	to yée.
	Acc.	te	thée.		Acc.	vos	yée.
	Voc.	ô tu	o thou.		Voc.	ô vos	o yée.
	Abl	a te	frõ thée.		Abl.	a vobis	from yée.

Sing. and *Plural.*	Nom.	caret.	
	Gen.	sui,	of him, of her, of them,
	Dat.	sibi,	to her, to him, to them.
	Acc.	se,	him, her, them.
	Vo.	caret.	
	Ab.	a se,	from him, from her, from them.

These six hic, ille, ipse, iste, is, and qui, bée of the second declension, and make their genitive case singular in ïus, or ius.

Nominative hee thee, this	*Singul.*	No. hic, hæc, hoc	*Plural.*	No. hi, hæ, hæc	Nominative, they, these.
		Ge. huius		Ge. horũ, harũ, horũ	
		Da. huic		Da. his	
Obliques him, her, this.		Ac. hunc, hanc, hoc		Ac. hos, has, hæc	Obliques, them. these.
		Vo. caret.		Vo. caret	
		Ab. hoc, hac, hoc		Ab. his	

		Sing.	*Plur.*	
Nominat. hee, thee, this, that &c. he himselfe, thee, herselfe, it selfe, &c.	No.	ille, illa, illud	illi, illæ, illa	Nominat: they, those, they themselves.
		iste, ista, istud	isti, istæ, ista	
		ipse, ipsa, ipsum	ipsi, ipsæ, ipsa	
	Ge.	illius	illorũ, illarũ, illorũ	
		istius	istorũ, istarũ, istorũ	
		ipsius	ipsorũ, ipsarũ, ipsorũ	
	Da.	illi	illis	
		isti	istis	
		ipsi	ipsis	
Oblique cases, him, her, that, &c. himself, herself, it self, &c.	Ac.	illum, illam, illud	illos, illas, illa	Obliques, them, those, themselves, &c.
		istum, istam, istud	istos, istas, ista	
		ipsum, ipsam, ipsũ	ipsos, ipsas, ipsa	
	Vo.	caret	caret	
	Ab.	illo. illa, illo	illis	
		isto, ista, isto	istis	
		ipso, ipsa, ipso	ipsis	

	Singular.	*Plur.*	
Nominat. her, shee, that.	No. is, ea, id Gen. eius Dat. ei	No. ij, eæ, ea Ge. eorum, earum, eorum Da. ijs, vel eis	Nominat. they, those.
Obliques, him, her, that.	Acc. eum, eam, id Voc. caret Abl. eo, ea, eo	Ac. eos, eas, ea Vo. caret Ab. ijs vel eis	Obliques, them, those.

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nominat. in both numbers, who, what, which.	No. qui, quis, quæ, quod, quid	No. qui, quæ, quæ Ge. quorum, quarum, quorum Da. quibus vel queis
Obliques in both numbers, whom what, which.	Ac. quem, quam, quod, quid Vo. caret Ab. quo, qua, quo, vel qui	Ac. quos, quas, quæ Vo. caret Ab. quibus vel queis

Note that quid is alwayes a substantive in the neuter gender absolute.

Quisquis, whosoeuer, Quicquid whatsoeuer, bee thus declined.

Sing.
Nom. quisquis —— quicquid.
Acc. —— —— quicquid.
Abl. quoquo, quaqua, quoquo.

These fiue possessiues meus mine, tuus thine, suus his, hers, or their, noster our, vester your, bee of the third declension, & make their genitiue case singular in i, æ, i, & haue their terminations throughout al cases like the first sort of nouns adiectiues, which hath three terminations in al cases, except the datiue & ablatiue plural. But tuus, suus, vester, want the vocatiue case, & meus hath in the masculine gender of the vocatiue case singular mi.

Singul.	Nom.	er, us, a, um	*Plural.*	No. i, æ, a
	Gen.	i, æ, i		Gen. orum, arum, orum
	Dat.	o, æ, o		Dat. is
	Acc.	um, am, um		Acc. os, as, a
	Voc.	er, i, a, um		Voc. i, æ, a
	Abl.	o, a, o		Abl. is.

These

These two gentiles noſtras, ours, veſtras, yours, and this noun cuias, whoſe, bee of the fourth Declenſion, & make their genitiue caſe ſingular in atis, and bee varyed after this tipe following: but cuias and veſtras want the vocatiue caſe.

Singular.	Nom.	as, ate	Plural.	Nom.	ates, atia
	Gen.	atis		Gen.	atium
	Dat.	ati		Dat.	atibus
	Acc.	atem, ate		Acc.	ates, atia
	Voc.	as, ate		Voc.	ates, atia
	Abl.	ate, ati		Abl.	atibus

In a Pronoun there bee three perſons.

The firſt perſon ſpeaketh of himſelf, as Ego, I, nos, wee.

The ſecond perſon is ſpoken to, as tu, thou, vos, yee. Every vocative caſe therefore of a noun ſubſtantiue being ſpoken to, is of the ſecond perſon.

The third perſon is ſpoken of: as ille, hee, illi, they.

And therefore al nouns, pronouns, and participles, beſides ego, tu, nos, and vos, bee of the third perſon, ſauing that ipſe in both numbers is ſometimes vſed for any of the ſeveral perſons of each number, and the relatiues qui, and quæ, ſometimes rehearſe either firſt, ſecond, or third of each number.

To the Teacher.

HEe that cometh on a publick ſtage to act a part is ſubiect to mis his, vntill he have acted his part, and deſerved a plaudite: Yet let him act his part wel, it hangs vpon the giddy affection of the multitude, whether hee ſhal get a general plaudite, or not. I have heer in this part of ſpeach added many things to the end that I may ſhew what courſe I take to imprint this part in childrens vnderſtandings: if there bee any ſuperfluous matter added not fit to bee knowen, then let mee bee cenſured, if either it be vnneceſſary to know that ſome pronouns are ſubſtantiues, ſome adiectiues; or to know the engliſh pronouns as well as the latine, or to diſtinguiſh them in the nominatiue, or right caſe from the reſt the oblique caſes, or to acquaint children with the ſignes of the genitiue and datiue caſes, with which they are for the moſt part engliſhed, or that the ablatiue is for the moſt part engliſhed with ſome prepoſition ſerving thereto; with which ſeveral

ſignes of the caſes if children bee acquainted, it availeth much, and is neceſſary it be done in the variation of theſe pronouns being ſhort words, and of frequent and familiar vſe, becaus in the variation of the noun by tipe the ſame could not be done; or if it bee a fault to bee ful and plain; or it likes being brought together to weak capacities and memories ſtick not faſter: But if al this bee needful, and of good vſe, ſhal it bee reiected? what is done in the three firſt words of the ſecond declenſion, may with very good and aſſured promiſe of effect bee imitated in the third and fourth declenſion; what is defective in the ſignifications of pronouns compounded, and in ipſe, and quis, reading and the teacher muſt ſupply, becaus of the variety of ſignifications, which cannot bee wel reduced to an head in the engliſh, which are alreadie reduced to a moſt methodical order in the latine by maſter Lily.

So far of the variable parts of ſpeach.

Now of the invariable.

Of an Adverb.

An adverb is a word ſometimes ioyned to a noun ſubſtantiue, more often to a noun adiectiue, and ſometimes adverb to adverb derived from an adiectiue, but moſt often to verbs to enlarge, declare and expres their ſence and ſignification more fully, and therefore called adverb.

The variety of original adverbs not derived from other words is manifold: but the variety of adverbs derived ſome from verbs, ſome from nouns ſubſtantiues, but more from nouns adiectiues is much more manifold: for from moſt adiectiues, whereof there is an abſtract noun ſubſtantiue, an adverb may bee derived, and doth admit three degrees of compariſon, like as the noun adiectiue doth, and ſo do diuers prepoſitions, when they become adverbs, and ſome few other original adverbs.

Adverbs derived from adiectiues ending in us and er, and varied with three terminations, do in the poſitiue degree end in e, ſome few in o, fewer in any other termination; & thoſe that are derived from other adiectiues ending in is, x, ns varied with one and two terminations, do in the poſitiue for the moſt part end in ter, al in the comparatiue end in ius, & in the ſuperlatiue in imè for the moſt part, ſome few in mò, fewer in mùm; the terminations of other adverbs are manifold.

The

The latine adverb, vnles there bee error in print, is noted over the last syllable with this mark, thus ' : but whether or no they bee so marked, frequent reading must attain them.

The last syllable of the english adverbs derived from nouns adiectiues, and of many others derived from verbs and substantiues, is for the most part (ly).

Of a Coniunction.

A Coniunction is a word that ioyneth and coupleth words and sentences together, and therefore so called.

Some Coniunctions haue alwayes th first place in the sentence, other some haue sometimes second, third, or fourth place, some are put betweē words, some ioyned to the end of the words which they couple.

The words which coniunctions couple, are nouns, pronouns, or participles in the like cases, or els verbs in the like moods and tenses.

To the Teacher.

A reason for not mentioning adverbs or Coniunctions in particular.

FOrasmuch as there are many Coniunctions, though not so many as adverbs, and becaus they are both already gathered together in heaps and orders by master Lily in his grammar, and may more easily bee imprinted into weak memories by frequent reading, as vpon the learning of the latine grammar, when memories are growen strong with vse, and becaus it is litle available, vnles al were set down and mentioned, to mention any, and becaus the adverb is infinite, it is not amiss to omit al, and not to clog, and vex childrē with committing bare words without cohering sence to memory; but to leave it to the care of the teacher, which being ioyned with diligent and frequent reading will sooner furnish children with words, and their proper sence; and so much the easier, becaus they are marked from other words with this mark thus ' ouer the last sillable.

And in adverbs compared the teacher wil find that to press home the termination of each degree both in vlt', penult', and antepenult', and in asking latine for english thereof, and english for latine wil settle a deep impression.

Of a Prepoſition.

A Prepoſition is a word ſet before the variable parts of ſpeach, either in appoſition, that is, before a caſual word, or gerund governed of the ſame prepoſition, as, ad patrem; or els in compoſition, when the prepoſition is knit and ioynted into a noun, verb, or participle, and made part of the ſame word, as indoctus, and is therefore called prepoſition.

There bee in number prepoſitions fifty and one vſed in appoſition, and ſometimes ſome of them are vſed in compoſition: and theſe ſix am, di, dis, re, ſe, con, are vſed only in compoſition.

Theſe thirty two following ſerve to the accuſative caſe.

Ad	to.	iuxta	beſides or nigh to.
apud	at or with.	ob	for.
ante	before.	pone	behind.
adverſus / adverſum	againſt.	præter	beſide.
cis / citra	on this ſide.	per	by or through.
		prope	nigh.
circum / circa / circiter	about.	propter	for.
		penes	in the power.
		ſecundum / poſt	after.
contra	againſt.	ſecus	by.
erga	towards.	ſupra	aboue.
extra	without.	trans	on the further ſide.
intra	within.	verſus	towards.
inter	between.	vltra	beyond.
infra	beneath.	vſque	vntill.

These fifteen following serve to the ablative case.

A ab abs	from or fro.	pro	for.
		palam	openly.
		clam	privily.
De e ex	of or fro.	cum	with.
		sine absque	without.
coram	before or in presence.		
præ	before, or in comparison of.	tenus	until, or up to.

These four following serve both to the accusative and ablative cases.

In, sub, super, subter.

In when it gouerneth an ablatiue case, signifieth (in or within) when it gouerneth an accusatiue case, it signifieth (to, into, against, towards) or hath the signification of some other preposition seruing to the accusatiue case.

Sub and super likewise, when they do gouerne an accusatiue case, haue the signification of some preposition seruing to the accusatiue case, when they gouern an ablatiue, they haue the signification of some preposition seruing to the ablatiue case.

Subter vnder, with that one signification gouerneth both accusatiue and ablatiue case.

Note that tenus doth sometimes gouern a genitiue case plural, and is then placed ~~before~~ after the casual word, as genuum tenus, vp to the knees.

Note also that these four prepositions versus, penes, cum and vsque be sometimes set after their casual words, & cum is coupled & ioyned with them; as mecum, tecum, secum, and the like.

Note also that many prepositions are oftentimes set alone without any casual word, and are not then prepositions, but are changed into adverbs.

Of an Interiection.

AN Interiection is a word which betokeneth a sudden passion of the mind vnder an imperfect voice, of which part of speach there are few words, & therefore called interiection, becaus it is a sudden word put in most commonly in the midst of a speach, sometimes in the beginning.

Some betoken	Mirth	as, euax, vah.
	Sorrow	as, heu, he, hei, hoi, ô, ah.
	Dread and sudden motion	as, attat.
	Marvelling	as, papæ.
	Disdaining	as, hem, vah.
	Shunning	as, apage, apagesis.
	Praying	as, euge.
	Scorning	as, hui.
	Exclamation	as, oh, proh, proh nefas.
	Curling	as, malum, væ malum.
	Laughing	as, ha, ha, he.
	Silence	as, au, or the like.

Thus far of the distinction of the parts of speach one from another, and knowing them asunder.

Now for the coherence, agreement, and dependance of them, one vpon, and with another.

First of al it is to bee noted, that four of the parts of speach, as they are vndeclined, so are they vndepending, and vngoverned of any other part, but they themselues govern some of the variable parts, as hereafter in their proper places touching the several cases of nouns, and pronouns substantives.

Secondly touching the variable parts, that the verb personal dependeth only on his nominatiue case; the noun adiectiue, pronoun adiectiue, and participle depend on the noun or pronoun substantiue; the pronoun relatiue dependeth on a word going before it, called its antecedent, from whence arise and grow three rules called the three concords.

Thirdly that besides the four vndeclined parts not depending on any other, and the verb personal agreeing with his nominatiue case, the noun adiectiue, pronoun adiectiue, and participle with the noun & pronoun substantiue, and the sir pronoun relatiues with their antecedents in gender, number, and person, but not in case, there remain none other words to bee governed of the rest, but the noun and pro-

noun

noun substantiue, and relatiue in their seuerall cases, the Infinitiue mood of the verb, gerunds, and supines.

For the verb impersonal hath no nominatiue case, nor is otherwise governed, but in mood & tens of the adverb and coniunction, as other verbs are.

When any latine is to bee construed into english, or english is to bee turned into latine, other three considerations must bee had; the first is, that the principal verb in the sentence bee found out; the second, that the nominatiue case to that verb bee found out; the third, what adiectiues, pronouns, or participles are in the same sentence depending on, and to bee ioyned with that nominatiue case, or with any other substantiue of any other case following the verb, or governed of some other word in the same clause, or sentence.

Where note that the first verb in the sentence, though it bee an impersonal, is the principal verb; vnles it bee the infinitiue mood, or vnles it haue before it a relatiue, or vnles it haue before it a coniunction: becaus the infinitiue mood alwayes followeth another verb, or substantiue, or adiectiue; the pronoun relatiue rehearseth some word or words afore going; and the coniunction coupleth some word or words afore going with another, or others following.

When you haue a verb, and want a nominatiue case to the verb; or you haue an adiectiue, whether noun, pronoun, or participle, and want a substantiue to it, or you haue a relatiue, and want an antecedent to it, you must ask this question, who, or what? and the word which answereth to the question, shalbee the nominatiue case to the verb, the substantiue to the adiectiue, and the antecedent to the relatiue.

Where note that the first person singular hath no other nominatiue case, but Ego, the second singular hath none other nominatiue case, but tu; the first plural hath none other nominatiue case but nos; the second plural none other nominatiue case but vos; vnles it bee sometimes the relatiue qui or quæ, which in the same sentence may rehears some of the same persons.

These nominatiue cases ego, tu, nos, and vos are seldome expressed with the verb either in writing or speaking, vnles it bee for distinction or difference sake, or for neatnes, and pleasantnes of phrase, and speach, or for good sounds sake.

The nominatiue case of the third person also both singular

and

and plural, when it belongeth vnto things having life, and must bee either ille, or illi, is often vnderstood, and not expressed.

The only difficulty then is to find out the nominative cases of the third persons, when they belong not to men, nor to things having life; but are either some noun substantive, or adiective in the neuter gender, or a whole sentence, or some member of a sentence, as sometimes they are.

The nominative case ought in making and construing latine to bee set before the verb: yet there bee three exceptions; the first, except a question be asked; the second, except the verb bee of the Imperative mood; the third, except this signe it or there come before the english of the verb; and then the nominative case is set after the verb, or after the signe of the verb.

Of the three Concords.

1 A Verb personal agreeth with his nominative case in number and person.

2 The adiective whether it be noun, prononn, or participle agreeth with his substantive, in case, gender, and number.

3 The pronoun relative agreeth with his antecedent, in gender, number and person, but not in case.

Note that the casual word is not alwais the nominative case to the verb, nor the substantive to the adiective, nor one word only the antecedent to the relative: but sometimes a whole clause or some member of a sentence, or sometimes the infinitive mood of a verb is the nominative case to the verb, the substantive to the adiective, & the antecedent to the relative, and then must the adiective and relative bee put in the neuter gender and singular number. But if the relative bee referred to two clauses or more, it shalbee put in the plural number.

Note that a substantive of the singular number signifying multitude, or many, is sometimes the nominative case to a verb plural.

Note also that oftentimes an adiective is used in the neuter gender signifying thing or things without the substantive res, which should bee ioyned with it, and may then bee the nominative case to the verb, the substantive to the adiective, and the antecedent to the relative.

Many

Many nominatiue cases singular with a coniunction copulatiue comming betweẽ them, wil haue a verb plural, which verb plural shal agree with the nominatiue case of the most worthy person.

Note withal that the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Many substantiues singular with a coniunction copulatiue comming betweẽ them wil haue an adiectiue plural, which adiectiue shal agree with the substantiue of the most worthy gender.

Many antecedents singular likewise with a coniunction copulatiue comming betweẽ them, wil haue a relatiue plural, which relatiue shal agree with the antecedent of the most worthy gender.

Note withal that the masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine more worthy than the neuter.

But in words signifying things without life, the neuter gender is most worthy, yea in such case, though the substantiues or antecedents be of the masculine or the feminine gender, and none of them of the neuter, yet may the adiectiue or relatiue be put in the neuter gender.

When a verb commeth betweẽ two nominatiue cases of diuers numbers, the verb may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person.

Likewise when a relatiue commeth betweẽ two substantiues of diuers genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them, yea though the substantiues be of diuers numbers.

Of the coherence and dependance of Relatiues, nouns interrogatiues and indefinites in their cases.

WHen no nominatiue case commeth betweẽ the relatiue, or noun interrogatiue, or indefinite and the verb, then either of them shalbe the nominatiue case to the verb.

But when there commeth a nominatiue case betweẽ the relatiue, the noun interrogatiue, or indefinite & the verb, euery one of them shalbe gouerned of the verb, or of the infinitiue mood, that commeth after the verb, or of some other word in the same sentence, euen as nouns and pronouns substantiues are in their seueral cases, as wil appeare in the rules of the cases.

The relatiue also sometimes and the noun interrogatiue are gouerned of the infinitiue mood that followeth the verb impersonal, when there is no nominatiue case at all betwixt.

Note that as the relatiue may bee the nominatiue case to the verb, so it may bee the substantiue to the adiectiue, that is ioined with him, or that commeth after him.

Of the Nominative case.

What verbs have a Nominatiue after them.

The nominatiue case for the most part goeth before the verb: yet these verbs sum, forem, fio, existo, and certen verbs passiues, as nominor, appellor, dicor, vocor, nuncupor, and some other like these, as scribor, salutor, habeor, existimor, videor, &c. also verbs of gesture, as eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio and such other like, as they haue before them a nominatiue case, so wil they haue after them a nominatiue case.

Almost al verbs wil haue a nominatiue case of a noun adiectiue or participle after them, which must agree with the nominatiue case, that went before the verb, in number, case, and gender.

Adverbs.

En and ecce adverbs of shewing, haue sometimes a nominatiue case after them.

Interiections.

These interiections ô, heu, and proh, do somtimes gouern a nominatiue case.

Of the Genitive case.

How substantiues govern a Genitiue case.

When two substantiues, or a substantiue & a relatiue come so together in speach or writing, that the preposition (of) the common signe of the genitiue case, is, or may bee put betwéen them in the english, the latter in the latine must bee put in the genitiue case, and from the latine must the latter bee likewise englished with (of) before it.

An adiectiue in the neuter gender.

An adiectiue in the neuter gender put alone without a substantiue, standeth for a substantiue, and may haue a genitiue case after it, as if it were a substantiue.

Prais or disprais.

A noun substantiue importing or intending the prais or disprais of a person or a thing, being applyed to the prais or disprais thereof comming after another noun substantiue, or a verb substantiue, may bee put in the genitiue case, and sometimes in the ablatiue case.

Figure eclipsis.

Sometimes a noun substantiue is put in the genitiue case absolutely and alone, the former substantiue being vnderstood by the figure eclipsis.

What adiectiues govern a genitiue case.

Adiectiues that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance or forgetting, and such like, which bee vsed with the preposition (of) after them, require a genitiue case.

Adiectiues ending in ax derived of verbs do in like manner govern a genitiue case.

Nouns adiectiues partitiues, and certen interrogatiues, and certen adiectiues numerals, require a genitiue case, with which genitiue case the same adiectiues agree in gender, and are said to borrow their gender of the same genitiue case.

Nouns of the comparatiue and superlatiue degree being put partitiuely, that is to say, hauing the prepositions (of or among) after them in the english, do govern a genitiue case.

Certen adiectiues that signify likenes, do sometimes govern a genitiue case, though for the most part a datiue, becaus the preposition (to) the signe of the datiue case doth most commonly follow them in the english.

Adiectiues that signify fulnes, emptines, plenty, or wanting, do sometimes require a genitiue case, but more often an ablatiue.

These three adiectiues communis, alienus, immunis, do sometimes require a genitiue case after them, though as often a datiue, or an ablatiue with a preposition.

These two adiectiues dignus and indignus do sometimes govern a genitiue case, but more often an ablatiue.

The Genitiue case is sometimes vsed after adiectiues that signify high, deep, long, broad, thick, and the like measure: But for the most

after the same adiectiues is the accusatiue case vsed, and sometimes the ablatiue, as hereafter in their places.

Pronouns possessiues haue after them certen genitiue cases.

The pronouns possessiues meus, tuus, suus, noster and vester, take after thē these genitiue cases ipsius, solius, unius, duorum, trium &c, omnium, plurium, paucorum, cuiusque, and the genitiue cases of participles, which are referred to the genitiue case of the primitiue vnderstood in the same possessiue.

What verbs haue a genitiue case.

This verb sum when it betokeneth or importeth possession, owing, or otherwise pertaining to a person or a thing, as a quality, property, duty, or guise, it causeth the noun, pronoun, or participle following to bee put in the genitiue case.

But the pronouns possessiues shal in such manner speaking or writing bee vsed in the nominatiue case after the verb sum.

Verbs that betoken to estēm or regard, their gerunds, supines, and participles actiues and passiues, require a genitiue case betokening the valu.

But this verb æstimo with his gerunds, supines, and participles actiues and passiues hath sometimes an ablatiue case after him.

Verbs that signify to accuse, condemn, warn, purge, acquite, or assoyl, their gerunds, supines and participles actiues and passiues wil haue a genitiue case of the crime, or of the caus, or of the thing wherof one is accused, condemned, warned, purged, quited, or assoiled.

Yet sometimes they haue an ablatiue case without a preposition, and sometimes with a preposition.

These adiectiues uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, and adiectiues of the superlatiue degrée are always vsed after these kinds of verbs in the ablatiue case.

These verbs satago, to go about, misereor, miseresco, to haue pitty or mercy, reminiscor, recordor, memini, to remember, obliviscor, to forget, potior, to conquer, obtain, enioy, their gerunds, supines, and participles wil haue a genitiue case after them.

But misereor, and miseresco, their gerunds, supines, and participles haue sometimes, though seldome, a datiue case after them.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, and memini, their gerunds, supines. and participles, haue sometimes an accusatiue case after them.

Verbs

Verbs that signify to abound, want, fil, empty, load, vnload, actives and passives, their gerunds, supines, and participles wil sometimes have a genitive case after them, but more often an ablatiue.

These genitives tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque bee vsed after verbs, that concerne the price, or valu of a thing without substantives, and they are also vsed after certen impersonals interest, refert, and est, which may bee then called verbs of price.

The Gerund in di.

The genitive case plural is sometimes not vnelegantly set after the gerund in di.

Figuratively, poetically.

The genitive case is sometimes vsed after certen verbs, and their members betokening propriety or passion, which verbs cannot bee bounded and particularly recited in respect of their divers significations: and this manner vse of the genitive case may bee called figurative and poetical, when the preposition (of) cannot bee properly vsed before the english thereof.

Impersonals.

These three impersonals interest, refert, and est, require a genitive case: And they take after them also the ablatives feminines of the pronouns possessives.

These six impersonals pœnitet, tædet, miseret, misereſcit, pudet, piget, take after them a genitive case together with an accusative.

Participles.

Participles when they be changed into nouns require a genitive case after them.

Note that participles are four manner of wayes changed into nouns.

The first, when it hath a genitive case after it, which the verb it commeth of cannot have.

The second, when it is compounded with a preposition, with which the verb, whereof it commeth, cannot bee compounded.

The third, when it is compared by the three degrees of comparison.

The fourth, when it hath no respect, nor expres difference of time.

Adverbs.

Adverbs of quantity, time and place, require a genitiue case: and so do these two words plus and instar when they are adverbs; and al

adverbs of the superlative degree being put partitiuely, even as the adiectiues superlatiues do, from which they are derived.

One Preposition.

This preposition tenus (vntil or vp to) doth sometimes govern a genitiue case plural only, and must then bee set after the casual word.

Note that this preposition (of) is a most certen signe and token of the genitiue case, when it followeth any of the words afore mentioned governing a genitiue case.

But when (of) commeth after any word not afore mentioned, and not governing a genitiue case, it must bee expressed in the latine by one of these prepositions e, de, or ex.

Note also that al genitiue cases must or may bee englished in their dv sence with the signe (of) before them: except they bee vsed figuratiuely or poetically, or do follow words that signify property, propriety likenes, or commonnes, and in that sence either the preposition (to) is more fit to bee vsed afore them, or no preposition at al.

Of the Dative case.

How substantives govern a Dative.

WHen two substantiues so follow one the other, that the preposition (to) commeth between them in the english, the latter in the latine must bee put in the datiue case: And must accordingly bee so englished from the latine with the preposition (to) in the midst.

Nouns compounded with the preposition con, in like manner of construction wil haue a datiue case.

What nouns adiectives have a dative after them.

Nouns adiectiues numerals haue sometimes the preposition (to) after them, and do then govern a datiue case.

Adiectiues that betoken profit, disprofit, likenes, vnlikenes, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to anything require a datiue case in the same manner.

But some of those adiectiues, that signify likenes haue sometimes a genitiue case after them.

Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehemens, aptus, do sometimes take the preposition (ad) after them with an accusatiue case.

Com-

Communis, alienus, immunis haue sometimes a genitiue case, sometimes a datiue, sometimes an ablatiue with a prepositiõ serving to the ablatiue case.

Nouns adiectiues, that signify diuersity, do sometimes take a datiue case after them.

Adiectiues deriued of verbs ending in bilis, and adiectiues participials ending in dus require a datiue case.

What verbs govern a datiue case.

All manner of verbs their gerunds, supines, and participles put acquisitiuely, that is to say, with these tokens (to or for) after them wil haue a datiue case after them.

A double Datiue.

Also in that manner of speach, when two substantiues in the english follow one verb gerund, supine, or participle whether it bee the verb Sum, or any other, the first hauing the signe (to) afore him, the other the signe (for) they shal in the latine bee both put in the datiue case, and then is the verb said to haue a double datiue case. And a double datiue case in the latine may also properly bee englished with those prepositiõs (to and for) in like manner.

Also verbs betokening to profit or disprofit, to do good or hurt to, to compare, to giue or restore, to promise or to pay, to commaund or shew, to trust, to obey or to bee againste, to threaten or to bee angry with, their gerunds, supines, and participles require a datiue case; although in the english there bee ostentimes no prepositiõ or signe of the datiue case before the substantiue.

Note that any of these verbs, as they are transitiue may also haue an accusatiue case after them, and some of them an accusatiue also with a prepositiõ, and some of them sometimes an ablatiue without a prepositiõ, and sometimes with a prepositiõ according to the seuerall respect of the prepositiõs going before the english substantiue.

Also Sum with his compounds (except possum) aswel when it standeth for habeo, and may bear the sence (to haue) as also, when it doth not stand for (habeo) wil haue a datiue case.

Also Verbs compounded with satis, bene, and male their gerunds, supines, and participles wil haue a datiue case.

Also certen verbs compounded with these prepositiõs præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in and inter, their gerunds, supines, and participles wil haue a datiue case after them.

But

But these verbs compounded with præ, that is to say, præeo, præcedo, prævinco, præcurro, prævertor will haue an accusatiue case.

Many times also some other verbs compounded with some other of the same prepositions govern an accusatiue case as they are transitiue, and haue no preposition betwéen them and the substantiue.

Some of the same verbs also will with the datiue haue an ablatiue, and sometimes an ablatiue with a preposition.

Verbs that signify to take away, giue place, and abstain from, their gerunds, supines, and participles will haue a datiue case: Yet sometimes an ablatiue with a preposition; becaus (from) is a preposition seruing to the ablatiue case.

Verbs passiues sometimes and their participles the pretertense and future in dus more often will haue after them a datiue case of the doer.

But the verbs passiues haue most vsually an ablatiue case with a preposition.

Sometimes these datiues, mihi, tibi, and sibi, bée vsed after verbs for elegancies sake, not for necessities.

Sometimes the gerund in dum with the verb est set impersonally will haue a datiue case after it.

Impersonals.

These impersonals accidit, certum est, contingit, constat, confert, competit, convenit, conducit, placet, displicet, dolet, expedit, evenit, liquet, libet, licet, nocet, obest, prodest, præstat, patet, stat, restat, benefit, malefit, satisfit, supersit, sufficit, vacat, pro-otium est, require a datiue case.

Verbs impersonals of the passiue voice being formed of neuters governing a datiue case do in like manner govern a datiue case.

Adverbs.

Certen adverbs deriued from nouns do gouern a datiue case, like as the nouns that they come of.

These datiues tempori, luci, vesperi bée vsed adverbially.

Interiections.

These interiections hei, and væ require a datiue case.

Note that this preposition (to) is alwayes a token of the datiue case when it followeth any of the words afore mentioned gouerning a datiue case. And the latine datiues must bé englished accordingly with the signe (to or for) béefore them for the most part after any of the same words gouerning a datiue case. But after any other words

not

not aforementioned, and not gouerning a datiue case, it must in the latine bee expressed by the preposition ad with an accusatiue case.

Of the Accusatiue case.

What verbs govern an Accusatiue case.

VErbs transitiues whether they bee actiues, deponents, or communes, their gerunds, supines, and participles gouern an accusatiue case; And they are called transitiue, becaus no preposition is, nor can bee put betweēn them and the substantiue either in the latine or english.

Verbs neuters, their gerunds, supines, and participles, gouern an accusatiue case of their own signification, although otherwise intransitiue: and they haue sometimes also after them an ablatiue of their own signification.

Verbs intransitiues haue also sometimes an accusatiue case after them figuratiuely.

Verbs of the infinitiue mood will haue an accusatiue case before them, when this signe and coniunction (that) goeth before the english substantiue; and the same Infinitiue mood may also in the same place and speach haue another accusatiue case after him: Which manner of speaking in the infinitiue mood may bee changed into the indicatiue or subiunctiue, and the same accusatiue into the nominatiue with the coniunction quod or vt set before them. But to speak by the accusatiue case and infinitiue mood is more elegant.

Verbs of asking, teaching, and arayng, their gerunds, supines, and participles may haue two accusatiue cases, one of the sufferer, another of the thing.

Verbs of asking sometimes change one of those accusatiue cases into an ablatiue with a preposition.

Verbs of arayng sometimes change one of those accusatiue cases into an ablatiue or a datiue.

An accusatiue by the figure Synecdoche after verbs.

Verbs passiues and neuters, their gerunds, supines, and participles signifying, or importing propriety or passion may gouern an accusatiue case signifying the place, in which the propriety or passion is

by the figure Synecdoche, and sometime an ablatiue in like sort.

By the same figure after Adiectiues.

Adiectiues signifying propriety, or passion, may likewise gouern an accusatiue case signifying the place, in which the propriety, or passion is, by the same figure Synecdoche, and sometimes also an ablatiue in like sort.

Adiectiues signifying measure.

Adiectiues that signify high, deep, long, broad, thick, and the like measure, wil haue an accusatiue case after them signifying the measure of something: for that no preposition is vsed in the english.

The same adiectiues wil sometimes also haue an ablatiue case after them in the same sence, and sometimes a genitiue.

Impersonals.

These four impersonals in at, decet, delectat, oportet, wil haue an accusatiue case after them.

These six impersonals pœnitet, tædet, miseret, misereſcit, pudet, piget, wil haue an accusatiue case after them, together with a genitiue.

Participles.

These three participles exosus, perosus, pertæsus, haue for the most part the actiue signification, and do then gouern an accusatiue case.

But exosus and perosus sometimes haue the passiue signification, and wil then haue a datiue case after them, as other participles of the passiue voice haue.

Aduerbs.

Certen aduerbs wil haue an accusatiue case after them, like as the prepositions of which they come.

This aduerb cedò wil haue an an accusatiue case after him, and sometimes plàs likewise.

Prepositions.

There be thirty and two prepositions seruing to the accusatiue case before mentioned, and recited in the preposition, besides other four seruing both to the accusatiue and ablatiue.

Interiections.

These interiections ô, heu, proh, and apage do sometimes gouern an accusatiue case.

Of the Vocatiue case.

The Vocatiue case is knowen by calling or speaking to, and is not gouerned at al, vnles sometimes of an aduerb of calling, or an interiection of calling or exclamation.

Of the Ablatiue case.

Substantiue after substantiue in the Ablatiue case.

A noun substantiue purporting and intending the quality, or property of a person, or a thing comming after a noun substantiue, or a verb substantiue, and vsed to the praise or dispraise of that person, or thing may sometimes bee put in the ablatiue case, and sometimes in the genitiue, as afore in the rules of the genitiue case.

These two substantiues opus, and vsus, when they bee latine for need require an ablatiue case.

But opus is vsed sometimes adiectiuely for needful or necessary, and may then gouern a datiue case.

The manner and form of a thing being shewed by a noun substantiue is put in the ablatiue case both after nouns substantiues, and also after nouns adiectiues.

What adiectiues govern an ablatiue case.

The ablatiue case is sometimes vsed after adiectiues that signify high, deep, long, broad, thick, and the like measure; But more often is the accusatiue, as afore in the rules of the accusatiue.

Nouns adiectiues of the comparatiue degree hauing than or by after them in the english do caus the substantiue following to bee put in the ablatiue case in the latine.

Adiectiues that signify fulnes, emptines, plenty, or wanting, require an ablatiue case after them, and sometimes a genitiue, as afore in the rules of the genitiue case.

Adiectiues gouern that noun substantiue in the ablatiue case, which is the caus of the vse of those adiectiues in the same phrase or speach with them.

These adiectiues dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus,

extorris, with such others will haue an ablatiue case after them. But dignus and indignus will sometimes also haue a genitiue case, as afore in the rules of the genitiue case.

Verbs.

All verbs their gerunds, supines, and participles require an ablatiue case of the instrument put with this signe (with) before it, or of the cause, or of the manner of doing.

To a substantiue that signifieth the caus, or manner of doing, sometimes is added a preposition.

Verbs that expres the valu or price of a thing take after them a noun substantiue that setteth out the same valu, or price, in the ablatiue case.

These adiectiues vili, paulo, minimo, magno, nimio, plurimo, dimidio, duplo bee vsed after verbs of price in the ablatiue case without substantines.

Verbs of plenty, or scarcenes, filling, emptying, loading, or vnloading, their gerunds, supines, and participles will haue an ablatiue case after them, and sometimes a genitiue as afore in the rules of the genitiue case.

These verbs vtor, fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, impertior, their gerunds, supines, and participles will haue an ablatiue case after them, and some of them sometimes an accusatiue together with an ablatiue.

When two substantiues are compared the one with the other in any measure of exceeding and do follow a verb, that signifieth choice, comparison, or excelling, the first shal bee put in the accusatiue case, the latter in the ablatiue case.

An ablative by the figure Synecdoche after verbs and adiectiues.

A noun substantiue is sometimes vsed in the ablatiue case after verbs and adiectiues signifying propriety or passion by the figure Synecdoche, when it signifieth the part or member, wherein the propriety, or passion is.

Ablatiue absolute.

A noun, or pronoun substantiue is oft times ioyned with another substantiue, and sometimes with a participle, and both put in the ablatiue case absolutely, having none other word, whereof they may bee gouerned, & are commonly englished with this word (being) in the midst betweẽ them.

Prepo-

Preposition vnderstood.

A noun or pronoun substantiue is sometimes put in the ablatiue case, and the preposition that should gouern it, is not expressed in the latine, but vnderstood.

Participles.

These participles natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, and any other of the same signification may haue an ablatiue case after them.

Adverbs.

Plus and al adverbs of the comparatiue degree hauing this signe (than) after them gouern an ablatiue case, euen as the adiectiues do, from whence they are deriued.

Prepositions.

There be fiftéen prepositions seruing only to the ablatiue case, before mentioned and recited in the preposition with other four seruing both to the accusatiue and ablatiue.

Note that after any words not before mentioned, nor included in the rules afore going, euery substantiue following a preposition in the english seruing to the ablatiue case shal bée gouerned of that preposition in the latine for the most part expressed; howsoeuer sometimes vnderstood, as is afore shewed. And the latine word in the ablatiue case must bée englished in like manner with such preposition, vnles it bée vsed absolutely or by the figure Synecdoche, or after verbs of price, or after some few other verbs afore mentioned, as vtor, fungor &c.

Of the Infinitiue mood.

When two verbs come together, the latter shalbée the infinitiue mood. In the english the infinitiue moods signe (to) for the most part goeth betwixt them.

The infinitiue mood is familiarly vsed after nouns adiectiues, and sometimes after nouns substantiues in stead of the gerund in di, but poetically.

The infinitiue mood is sometimes set figuratiuely, and absolutely in stead or place of the third person singular, or plural, of the preter-imperfect tens of the Indicatiue mood.

The Infinitive mood hath sometimes an accusative case before it, and hath none other dependance, as we also said in the rules of the accusative case.

Of the Gerunds.

GErunds in di are sometimes used after nouns substantives, sometimes after nouns adiectives.

Gerunds in do are used with certen prepositions serving to the ablative case, and sometimes without prepositions.

Gerunds in dum are used after certen prepositions serving to the accusative case, as, ad, ob, propter, inter, ante.

The Gerund in dum is sometimes used with the Verb est set impersonally, and is then englished with these words must or ought.

Gerunds are sometimes changed into nouns adiectives, or rather the participle of future in dus borroweth the active signification of the Gerund.

Of the Supines.

THe first supine hath the active signification, and followeth verbs and participles signifying mouing to a place.

The latter supine signifieth passiuely, and followeth nouns adiectiues, after which adiectiues the Infinitive mood passiue may be used in the same sence.

Certen proper rules of, and for the cases of nouns substantives signifying time, space of place, place, and proper names of places.

Of Time.

NOuns that betoken part of time be commonly put in the ablatiue case, seldome in the accusatiue.

But nouns that betoken continual term of time without ceasing or intermission be commonly used in the accusatiue case, sometimes in the ablatiue.

Of

Of space of place.

NOuns that betoken space between place and place bee commonly put in the accusatiue case.

Of place.

NOuns appellatiues or names of great places are set after prepositions signifying into, from, or by, in the ablatiue or accusatiue case.

Proper names of places.

WHen these prepositions (in or at) stand before the proper name of a place, which name or noun is of the first declension, or of the second declension, or of the singular number; that proper name shall bee put in the genitiue case.

These genitiue cases of commune nouns humi, domi, militiæ, belli, bee vsed in like manner, as proper names of places after the preposition (in or at).

But if these prepositions (in or at) stand before the proper name of a place, which is of the third declension, or the plural number, that proper name shall bee put in the datiue or in the ablatiue case.

In the same sence after (in or at) is rus vsed in the datiue or ablatiue case without a preposition.

When this preposition (to) standeth before the proper name of a place, that proper name shall bee put in the accusatiue case without the preposition ad.

Domus and rus bee likewise vsed in the accusatiue case without the preposition ad.

When the prepositions (from or by) stand before the proper name of a place, that proper name shal bee put in the ablatiue case without a preposition.

Domus and rus bee likewise vsed in this sence in the ablatiue case without a preposition.

A few necessary rules concerning al the cases generally, and some particularly.

WHen two substantiues come together without (of, to) or any other preposition betwæn them, whatsoeuer case the former is, the latter shal bee put in the same case by a figure called apposition: becaus they are said both of one thing or word.

Divers cases may follow, and bee gouerned of one and the same verb at the same time by the several respect of diuers rules; as an accusatiue with a genitiue, or as an accusatiue with a datiue, or as an accusatiue, a double datiue, an ablatiue of the instrument, and an ablatiue absolute, or some of them.

The same cases are often coupled together by certen adverbs of likenes, and by coniunctions copulatiues, and disiunctiues, and by these four coniunctions quam, nisi, an, præterquam: and sometimes the same coniunctions ioyne and knit diuers cases together, if any special any private respect of the latter cases construction require the same.

The same Coniunctions copulatiues, and disiunctiues do in like sort couple verbs in mood and tense, and sometimes diuers tenses.

Verbs impersonals of the passiue voice, as wel as personals passiues, haue most commonly after them an ablatiue case with a preposition: but with the impersonal, the ablatiue case is sometimes not expressed, but implied and vnderstood.

The verb impersonal passiue may sometimes not vnelegantly supply the place of the verb personal actiue in any person singular or plural with the preposition a, or ab, and the ablatiue case of that person, which is supplied: And that ablatiue case is sometimes not expressed, but vnderstood.

A verb compounded with a preposition doth oftentimes govern the same case, which the preposition gouerned without composition, yea sometimes when the verb is a verb neuter intransitiue, and of himselfe vncompounded could gouern no case, vnles of it's own signification.

A preposition is very often repeated after the same verb, with which it is compounded, and elegantly set before the casual word.

When a question is asked in latine, the answer must bee made by the

the same case of a noun, pronoun, or participle, and by the same tense of a verb, by which the question is asked.

Yet this rule admitteth three exceptions.

First if the question bee asked by a word, which may gouern divers cases.

The second, if the question bée asked by cujus, cuja, cujum.

The third, if the answer must bée made by one of the possessiues meus, tuus, suus, noster or vester.

Note that the english noun, and pronoun substantiue following a preposition seruing to the accusatiue case must in the latine bée gouerned of that preposition, and that preposition must bée vsed and expressed in the latine, and in like manner if in the english a noun or pronoun substantiue follow a preposition serving to the ablatiue case, that preposition in the latine must bée vsed and expressed, except some of the rules afore going concerning the seueral cases require, that they bée vsed either in the genitiue, datiue, or ablatiue without prepositions.

Note also that if a noun or pronoun substantiue followeth a verb or any member of a verb without any preposition going betwéen them in the english, that substantiue in the latine must be put in the accusatiue case, and the verb is then called transitiue.

An Epilogue to the teacher.

SOone as the teacher hath made his scholer perfect in this manner of variation of the verb, and comparison of the noun adiectiue, and adverb deriued from the adiectiue according to the method afore mentioned, that is, in giuing english for latine, and latine for english in either, and in varying the noun, participle, and pronoun in their cases, and thoroughly acquainted him with those few inducing notes, and rules leading to construction, which preceed the three concords, hee wil quickly perceiue a great measure of facility in the method, and wil redeem and gain to himself much time and ease, which hath hitherto been wont to bee spent in giuing construction with tedious paines, and slender effect sometimes, vntil children can vary the verb and noun, if hee hold that course to make his schalers hunt and sent it out at first, which they wil easily do, if after a clause bee read, hee supply with significations. So prevalent wil hee find this method of variation by termination in leading to construction.

And when the scholer can vary the verb, and construe at first sight, then hee wil find it an easy thing to turn english into latine extempore, and at first sight

with good congruity, if when the child doubteth in making concordance of cases the teacher lead him to the termination, or terminations of that case, where hee sticketh, or when hee doubteth in dependance or gouernance, the teacher insist vpon the prepositiõ, which is the signe of the same case, where hee sticketh, and the signification of the word, that gouerneth such case without a prepositiõ, and the manner of gouernment; or when in a verb, to the termination, or last letter of that person, where hee sticketh.

Distinction of the parts one from another will not bee difficult, if the teacher bring home to the scholers capacity, that four of the parts, videlicet the pronoun participle, prepositiõ, and interiection are bounded each of them within a smal number, and the participle more easily discerned by his seueral terminations.

That latine adverbs in the print are noted, and to bee discerned by a special mark ouer the last sillable, and that adverbs deriued from adiectiues are to bee discerned also by their terminations of vlt', penult' and antepenult' in the latine, and in the english also by the termination for the most part as afore in the adverb, the only difficulty being in adverbs, whose significations and explicatiõns sometimes carry in them a prepositiõ, a noun adiectiue, and a noun substantiue.

That the coniunction in the english alwayes occupieth the first place in the copulation of every sentence and every claus of sentence, and that in the latine (which causeth the more difficulty of discerning it) sometimes the first, sometimes the second, third, or fourth place after other words in the beginning of a sentence, vnles it bee enclitice the last syllable of the word it coupleth.

That the other two, noun, and verb are distinguished, and discerned in the latine by their terminations of vlt', penult' or antepenult' without much or very little confusiõn, or ambiguity, if the tipes bee wel pressed, and obserued; in the english more easily, if the signification of each bee compared mutually, and with the rest, as also if the adiuncts of the verb and the particles preceeding the noun, that is, a, an, or the, a or an, of which two one for the most part goeth before the noun in the singular number, videlicet if the first letter of the noun bee a consonant, a; if a vowel, an; in which case h is no more a consonant in the english, than in the latine; the, which is vsed before both numbers; and the letter, s, which for the most part is added to the last sillable of al (some few excepted) nouns substantiues plural, bee sometimes rubbed vpon, and not neglected.

I beseech you contemn not, nor slight my aduertisement for the reasons aboue mentioned in the preface; it may beyond your expectation without peradventure proue to bee more than worthy of your experiment.

Frustra fit per plura, quod
fieri potest per pauciora.

Paræneticum ad pueros carmen.

Læti Parnassum pueri conscendite montem,
Musarum hæc domus est in iuga fissa duo.
A summo læves æquantur vertice gressus
Ivfractis petris ordine dispositis.

Nec

Nec vos attonitos depelli, nec recidisse
Suspicio rigida cogat amara via.
Ardua non nunc ut quondam via; tramite recto
Panditur & certo; scandere quisq; queat,
Ipse licet bardus paulatim, currere acutus
Perceleri cursu, devia si fugerit.
Alterum hoc alterius frater, fratresq; gemelli
Haec inga sunt tanquam: mater at alterius
Altius est, aditumq; rogat primum, prius illud,
Filius hoc imum, posterius, minimum.
Dignior est mater gnatis, peperit quia gnatos,
Conceptos, partos ubera matris alunt.
Culminis extremum complecti cùm valuistis,
Hinc facilis fuerit saltus ad inferius.

Thus in English.

COme merry boyes, ascend *Parnassus* hil;
Two heads it hath, these heads the *Muses* wil
Must bee their seat: To fal bee not afraid;
For from the top smooth level'd steps are laid,
Squared with order, numb'red one by one,
Firm to endure, cut from a rock of stone.
Go boldly on, why should yee think it steep?
The path's so plain, the weakest boy may creep
Up by degrees, strong boyes may swiftly run,
Their guide directing them by-wayes to shun.
These tops seem twins, each to the other brother,
Th'are so conjoyn'd: yet one's the others mother.
The mother's highest; yet craves first access.
The son is lowest, last, and is the less.
The mother than al sons is of more worth;
They suck food from her dugs, shee brings them forth.
When on the highest yee have set sure steps,
Hence to the lower yee have easy leaps.

NON NOBIS,
SED VOBIS.

F 8/16/29
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or cut off)
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